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[Vol. II.] THE [Numb. 101.]

VERMONT JOURNAL, AND THE UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1785.

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

Messrs. PRINTERS,

By inserting the following you will oblige a number of your readers

An appeal to the Public.

IN behalf of a number of freemen and inhabitants of the State of Vermont, I have presented a humble petition to the honorable General Assembly of said State, against a certain act of the Legislature passed October 11, 1783, entitled, "An act to enable towns and parishes to erect proper houses for public worship, and to support ministers of the gospel," which we think is an infringement on the privileges vested in us by the third article of the bill of rights, which says, that "No man ought, or of right can be, compelled to attend any religious worship, or erect any place of worship, or maintain any minister, contrary to the dictates of his conscience. And that no authority can, or ought to be vested in, or assumed by, any power whatsoever, that shall in any case interfere with, or in any manner control, the rights of conscience in the free exercise of religious worship."

Which petition, fairly stating the idea of the contradiction between the bill of rights and the new act; we threw it in, shewing the matter of our grief to be the violation of the constitution by the act. And having obtained liberty of the house, added this one plea, viz Argument first, That there is a contradiction between the constitution and the new act; it is evident in that the constitution says, that no authority can, or ought to be vested in, or assumed by any power whatsoever, that shall in any case interfere with or in any manner control the rights of conscience But the new act has given power and authority to towns and parishes, in some manner, so far to control and interfere with religious worship and rights of conscience, as to build meeting houses, settle ministers of the gospel—pay them in money or otherwise, &c and to make all of similar sentiments with the major, except they can bring certificates that they are of other sentiments And not only the contradiction of the act, but the certificate law itself is contrary to constitutional rights: for if by interfering with rights of conscience, they lay one penny's burden unconstitutionally on any one of the citizens of Vermont, obliging him to get a certificate, they may upon the same foundation demand a thousand pounds, or all a man has And late experience has taught us the dread consequence of unconstitutional acts, in the English nation.

Argument second, We plead the needless case among us to want any such statute law, seeing common law gave all denominations a right to punish any delinquent, who had distinguished himself a member of that body, unless the statute law is designed for tyranny.

Argument third We plead that the civil authority, as such had no right to meddle with matters of religion, which only belongs to individuals; for good reason—civil government only respects this world, and religion the world to come.

One of the members wished the gentleman who had plead upon the forementioned words of the 3d article, would take no notice of the words. Nevertheless, men ought to keep the Sabbath, and worship God in a manner they should think fit.

We observed, we had no difficulty with the Legislature exhorting us as christians. But there was not a word said against the new act Motion being made, the petition was voted to lie on the table till future time. for the purpose of seeing the revision of the act. When the revised act was brought in, having understood it was the order of the house that a man might speak twice to his case, I thought I might have the second time to speak against the act, in favor of the remonstrance, but was denied the liberty. Esquire Knight desired I might have liberty to speak, but it was objected against. Esquire Chipman made an ingenious plea against the act as it now stands; showing the uneasiness made by such an act; and proposed a just remedy for all the uneasiness, viz. Let there be a law for any denomination to collect by covenant, their members in any number, in one, two. or three towns, choose their collector, and have the right to raise their money by taxation on their estates. But no man gave honor to his generous plan; for note, this could not oppress. Then Mr Speaker urges that I should have liberty to speak; but still I was denied. Esquire Knight gave a clear exposition on the 3d article, showing the contradiction of the new act to the 3d article, and denied the justice of a law that should make men trot about after certificates to clear themselves from paying to the support of any worship they are not willing to support. Some other gentlemen spoke denying the justice of such a law; while none answered any thing directly to the argument; but talked about conscience, (as some called it;) but they said it was their purses they had reference to. If I might have had liberty to have spoke, I would have given them the single point, that it was our purse we meant; and had a right to defend it, as being as good as that religion that can dictate its votaries to take hold of another man's purse to support it. But finally, without taking up the remonstrance again, or giving me liberty any more to speak to the matter, they voted the act in its revision, into a law of the State, and left the remonstrance on the table. By this treatment I suppose they meant we should take our answer. I think we deserved not so rough an answer from them who have left us to mourn under rebuke, with poor disappointed Israel—What portion have we in David, or inheritance in the son of Jesse. The dearest of all our privileges is gone; such as there never was greater by a Legislature.

Let facts advertise the world of what is coming on us by the earliest fruits of that spirit which desires such a law

There was an unwarrantable attempt made by the east society of Windsor, to take the interest of Deacon Joseph Thomson, to support their worship, when they knew said Thomson to be of another sentiment; upon which a long law suit took place: but finally said Thomson recovered judgment against the society; the cost on each side was considerable: then the society made a rate to satisfy the judgment, and rated said Thomson, with his brethren and other denominations among them; recorded certificates did not excuse them; for it was plead in behalf of the society, that if it was a religious matter once, it is a civil matter now. Well, granting them their point, that it is now a civil matter; what abominable evils take place in consequence of one denomination having a right to quarrel with another, and thereby involve the whole; & here is certainly no remedy for the oppressed; witness Captain John Marcy, in that parish. a congregational professor, yet denied of full privileges in that society, went to meeting at Cornish, paid his money, and communed there, received a certificate from the Rev Mr. Wellman, before this bill was made, &

had it upon record, but was taxed to pay this unjust cost. Mr. Jonathan Shepherd, a Baptist, shared a burden in the cost, with his certificate on record, as well as all those in the society. Can this be liberty or our constitutional rights that we have lately spent our blood and treasure for.

God forgive our adversaries, who by power, not right, turned the vote against our liberties; because as I think, we have not a fair hearing: for the arguments laid down in public for our defence, has never been taken up There is the Friend to the Liberties of Vermont, the Vermontean, and Doctor Price, all upon the same subject of liberty (published in the Vermont Journal) our constitution fully gives us; but are all totally passed over in silence by them that have power to crush us.——An unfair way to dispute. I think I have represented matters in the light of truth; and in testimony of my friendship to the true government of Vermont, as I am in duty bound by my oath, as a freeman, I subscribe myself, in truth, A Friend to the liberties of Vermont; in testimony against the injuries I think are done.

A true VERMONTEAN.
ELISHA RANSOM.

For the Vermont Journal, &c.

Messrs Printers,

By inserting the following in your next, you will oblige a number of customers.

To all whom it may concern.

As the general survey in the state of Vermont has occasioned great speculation among the owners of lands, and particularly those of the Vermont grants, the proprietors and land owners of the townships of Bethel and Rochester, in said state, take leave to state the following facts.

THAT they purchased, of the state, the above townships, and laid them out according to charter, under the inspection of surveyors, appointed by authority for the purpose, and have now no reason to suspect any error, though the Surveyor General has since materially altered the lines, at least half a mile to the east, and nearly one hundred rods to the south, which must be erroneous, because they interfere with the New Hampshire grants so far as they are moved to the south, and are contrary to charter so far as they are moved to the east; for Bethel charter, which was the first Vermont grant, expressly says, that it shall begin six miles and an half from Sharon's north west corner; but the new survey makes it begin considerably short of six miles, consequently Bethel & Rochester are moved more than half a mile east, and all other towns, which were predicated upon Bethel, (which was the first town chartered by the state) are therefore made erroneous in the same degree with Bethel, by the new survey.

The above facts can and will be proved to a demonstration; though the prayer of our petition, by reason of a mere formal defect, was not granted at the late session; yet we will, by no means, slack our endeavours to obtain redress; neither will we relinquish our charter rights, nor do we think others will. We therefore would desire and caution the neighbouring proprietors, north and west of us, not to conform any of their divisions to the new survey (for it is not established, and very likely never will be) so as to interfere with the old lines, till these affairs are settled, which cannot be till October next, at which time we are determined to pursue the matter to effect

Seeing matters are thus stated, we would propose the following queries to the good people of this state

Query 1. Would it be just for the legislature to levy a tax upon the whole state, and require it but of a part only?

Q. 2. Is not the survey tax similar, which was made for the whole, but imposed only on a part?

Q. 3 Has the Surveyor General, or his deputy, or even the General Assembly, power to alter or fix lines of property, which by the bill of rights, are determinable only by jury?

Q. 4. Does that * *omnipotence*, so often mentioned as appertaining to the Assembly, authorise them to violate the constitution, and remove the bounds of any township as established by charter, and agreeable to the law and usage of the state?

Q. 5 Is it not as reasonable that the Vermont grants which were allotted, divided, and settled, should be exempted from the general survey, as the New-Hampshire grants?

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* *It is a matter worthy serious consideration, whether the compliment often paid to the General Assembly respecting their having an* omnipotent power, *does not lead some into errors, by inducing them to believe that to be really the case, when in fact their* omnipotence *is like that of every individual, viz a power of doing right and just so far as their authority extends, and agreeable to those laws and regulations by which they are restricted*

LONDON, April 12.

Within these few days a variety of curious experiments have been tried on animals; by way of amputation, and severing the leading muscular arteries, with an intent of instantly stopping the effusion of blood, and uniting the divided arteries. These experiments, which have been numerous, having been lately tried; two of them were of such a singular nature, that they are worthy of public notice: The one was the amputation of the hind-leg of a half-grown pig; the blood was instantly stopped, and the animal seemed to be very little affected. The other was a dog, the head being almost severed off, but the windpipe saved; and however strange it may appear, the animal ran about the streets the same day; the medical application, with a bandage, being the only care that was taken for its preservation.

Some few days ago, at a small village in Lancashire, a man (if it is not a prostitution of the word to call him one) undertook for a trifling wager, to eat, at a single meal, a goose, weighing nine pounds, made into a pye, the paste of which weighed not less than eight, in all seventeen pounds, the whole of which he rendered invisible in less than one hour, with apparent ease, and drank a proportionable quantity of liquor.

On Friday evening, about six o'clock a new Aquatic Balloon was sunk a little above Westminster Bridge; the inventor was in it. A tube was fixed at the top for air; the balloon drifted with the tide as far as Lambeth Stairs. In the interim, two signals were made; the first denoted that all was well; but the second, that he wanted assistance: Upon which the boatmen, who attended instantly, hauled up the balloon, and found the man nearly drowned. It seems that through some mistake the water got in.

The French Court has issued orders to prepare an encampment for a considerable body of troops in French Flanders. The King of Prussia has begun to form two encampments. The Empress of Russia will follow the example of her neighbors; even the Turks begin marching troops towards Bender. From the movements of these different powers, there is great reason to expect a general war in a few months

Yesterday goods to the amount of two hundred thousand pounds were entered at the Custom-house for America.

A few days since a young Nobleman, from a neighboring kingdom, laid a considerable bett that he could drink six bottles of claret in six hours without being intoxicated. The action began yesterday about five o'clock in the afternoon, at a house of fashionable resort, near St. James's, when "the judges being ranged," he drank one bottle with water, as the beverage with his dinner. and dispatched the other five bottles with great ease within a full hour of the limited time. It ought not to be omitted, that his Lordship, after the company decided the bett in his favor like a true "frolicsome fellow," paid a visit to a "good-humored fowl" in King's Place, and on his return to the meeting of *Bon Vivants*, found some of them so overtaken, that before the "*finish*" he triumphantly assisted them to the doors of their carriages.

Lord———, it is asserted, upon the above occasion, had, for

obvious reasons, his physician and attorney present during the whole of the transaction.

By a gentleman of respectable authority, who, from being a considerable sufferer, has led him to make the enquiry, we are informed, that within the space of last month there have been no less than 240 burglaries committed in the city of London and its environs.

CHARLESTOWN. (S C) May 7.

From Savanna we hear, that on the 10th ult. General Greene and Col. Hawkins set out from that town to take a view of the islands and inland navigation of that State, and to visit his Excellency Don Vincent Emanuel De Zespedes, Governor of East Florida, and returned on Saturday following. They were received at St. Augustine with every mark of politeness and attention, and every military honour was paid to the General worthy of so great a character. A captain and fifty men were sent to his quarters as his guard which the General modestly refused accepting, as being no longer in a military character. Centinels were placed at his quarters and the different guards of the garrison paid him the same honours as they do to a Lieutenant General of their own nation. They were entertained during their residence by the Governor, in a most splendid and elegant manner. The Commandant, the Treasurer, and Secretary, and every other officer of his Catholic Majesty in East Florida, seemed to vie with each other in those marks of unaffected friendship which so justly characterize the Spanish nation. The General was escorted to St. John's by the Colonel Commander of Horse, and a party of dragoons; he was received by the officer commanding at that post with hospitality and politeness, and from thence he was attended by the Colonel commandant through the inland navigation of the river St. Mary's, where the commodore commanding his Catholick Majesty's ships on that station received him, with the flag of Spain displayed at his fore top and saluted by the discharge of 13 cannon. After partaking of an elegant entertainment which the Commodore had provided for the occasion, he was attended by the commodore in his barge (and again saluted by 13 cannon) to Cumberland island, in the state of Georgia where the Colonel Commandant of Horse and the Commodore took leave of the General and Col. Hawkins.—Such attention and respect as has been paid by the Governour and officers at East Florida to a great and beloved General, must impress the minds of the citizens of the United States with like sentiments to every Officer of his Catholick Majesty, who may come among them.

A few days ago the Hon. Major General Greene returned here from Savannah.

MAY 12.

On Monday evening a gale of wind blew from the N E. continuing with little variation until Wednesday morning. As several guns were heard at sea, it is conjectured that many vessels were driven on shore, or foundered; in the harbour the tide rose so high as to endanger the different vessels lying at the wharves being landed thereon. A report was current that the schooner in which the comedians sailed for Virginia, was seen by a vessel since arrived, in great distress.

Four men in a boat, assisting a vessel in carrying out an anchor, the boat sunk, and three of the unhappy men perished; the fourth was saved by the generous interference of general Gadsden, who offered two guineas to a negro, if he could save any of the drowning men; the negro immediately jumped into the boisterous element, and rescued one person from impending death, for which piece of service he received the promised reward.

BOSTON, June 9.

Extract of a letter from Charlestown, South Carolina, April 28, 1785.

"*Last Saturday arrived here a vessel from Gibraltar, by which we are informed, that the Algerines are busy fitting out several armed vessels from 12 to 26 guns each, to cruize in the western ocean, for the American ships, that will sail from Europe, this spring; as the recent instance of two ships being taken and condemned, and the crews carried into slavery, many of the American ships have been waiting five and six months in ports of the Mediterranean, fearful of being taken as the Algerines examine every vessel very critically, and if they have no passes, make prizes of them.*

The symptoms, or first appearance of madness in a Dog, are as follows:

At first he looks dull, shews an aversion to food, company, and all kinds of drink: He does not bark as before, but seems to murmur; his ears and tail droop more than usual, and he appears drowsy: He then grows peevish, and apt to bite strangers: After that he begins to loll out his tongue, and froth at the mouth, his eyes seeming heavy and watery: He now if not confined, takes off runs panting along with a kind of dejected air, and endeavours to bite every one he meets. Other dogs are said to fly from him: Some think this a certain sign of madness, supposing that they know him by the smell; but it is not to be depended on. If he now escapes being killed, he seldom runs above two or three days, then dies, exhausted with heat, hunger and fatigue.

PORTSMOUTH, June 10.

On Wednesday sennight the great and General Assembly of this state convened in the State-house in this town; when, after taking the necessary oaths and subscribing the declaration required by the constitution, they proceeded to business: and on the day following, an excellent and well adapted discourse was delivered before them by the Rev. Jeremy Belknap, from Psalm cxliv, 11—15.

Neither of the candidates for the Presidency having a majority of votes from the people at large, the house proceeded to the choice of 2 out of four candidates, agreeably to the constitution, and the Hon. JOHN LANGDON and GEORGE ATKINSON, Esquires, were chosen, & sent up to the Senate; who were pleased to make choice of the former as President of this state the year ensuing. His Excellency being notified of his appointment to this high office, made known his acceptance; and having, in the presence of the Senate and House, taken the necessary oaths, and subscribed the declaration, as required by the constitution, he was proclaimed, by the senior Senator, President of the state of New-Hampshire, and took his seat in the chair accordingly.

The Hon. John Sullivan, Esq; is chosen speaker of the Hon. House of Representatives.

WINDSOR, July 5.

We hear from Haverhill, Coos, that on the 16th of last month, a number of people were raising a saw mill, and after having got up the two broad sides which were heavy timbered, about 20 feet posts, entering the cross gurts, accidentally one side fell, which sticking to the other, both went together; about 23 men were on the frame and 12 under, the frame fell in an instant, breaking the timber in pieces, and wounded about 10 men, 2 of whom were much bruised, but it is hoped they are all in a fair way of recovery.

A Mathematical Question.

A Maltster has a kiln whose diameter is 14 7 feet, which is too little by three fourths for his business; required the diameter of a kiln to answer his purpose?

Whereas application hath been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of Barnet, in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors.—These are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling-house of Walter Brock, in said Barnet, on the 23d day of August next, at one o'clock P. M. to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a moderator. 2. A proprietors clerk, and all other officers that shall be thought necessary. 3. To see if the proprietors will accept and establish the survey formerly made by Solomon Stevens, according to the plan thereof by him made. 4 To see if the proprietors will accept and allow the several accounts that may be exhibited against the proprietors at said meeting. 5. To see if the proprietors will make a consideration to such of said proprietors as have heretofore given lands to settlers as an encouragement to those who made the first improvement, and do every thing in that regard that may be tho't necessary 6 To see if the proprietors will grant the privilege of locating or pitching one or more lots to each right as may be agreed on by said proprietors. 7. To do or act on every other matter or thing that shall be thought necessary and expedient to be done by said proprietors at said meeting.

SIMON STEVENS, Just Peace.
Springfield, June 30, 1785.

From the Massachusetts Spy.

The Newspaper.

'TIS truth (with def'rence to the colleges)
Newspapers are the springs of knowledge:
The gen'ral source throughout the nation,
Of ev'ry modern conversation.
What would this mighty people do.
If there, alas! was nothing new?
A *Newspaper* is like a feast,
Some dish there is for ev'ry guest;
Some large, some small, some strong, some tender,
For ev'ry stomach, stout or slender.
Those who roast beef and ale delight in,
Are pleas'd with trumpets, drums, and fighting:
For those who are more puny made,
Are arts, and sciences, and trade:
For fanciful and am'rous blood,
We have a soft, poetic food:
For witty and satyric folks,
High season'd, acid, bitter jokes:
And when we strive to please the mob,
A jest, a quarrel, or a job.
If any *Gemman* wants a wife,
(A partner, as 'tis term'd for life)
An advertisement answers well,
And quickly brings the pretty *belle*
If you want health, consult our pages,
You shall be well, and live for ages.
Our Empirics, to get them bread,
Do ev'ry thing but raise the dead.
Lands may be had, if they are wanted,
Houses purchas'd, or to be rented;
Ships, shops, of ev'ry shape and form,
Carriages, horses, servants swarm:
No matter whether good or bad,
We tell you where they may be had.
Our services you can't express,
The good we do you hardly guess;
There's not a want of human kind,
But we a remedy can find.
Now, since 'tis plain we are so clever,
It's strange our Court combin'd together,
To bring upon us quick destruction,
And keep our readers from instruction.

The Pilgrim's Address.

By a young Lady

O Thou! who to this wild retreat
Shall lead, by choice, thy pilgrim feet,
To trace the dark wood, waving o'er
This Rocky Cell, and sainted floor;
If here thou bring a gentle mind,
That often shuns, yet loves, mankind—
That leaves the schools, & in this wood
Learns the best science to be good:
Then soft, as on the deeps below,
You Oaks their silent umbrage throw.
Peace to thy pray'rs—by virtue bro't—
Pilgrim shall bless thy hallow'd tho't.

ANECDOTE.

SOME few years ago, a fellow was convicted of sheep-stealing, at Williamsburg, in Virginia; and on answering the demands of public justice, retired into what was called the back woods of that dominion, in order to avoid the reproaches of his neighbors. Several years passed away, he acquired considerable property, and that part of the country where he took up his residence, being set off and made a new county, he was by his neighbors, chosen to represent them in the House of Burgesses, which then met at Williamsburg, the capital. A mischievous Libeller, who remembered his former crimes and situation, undertook to libel the Burgess in his exalted station, and the Printer, Mr. Parks, was prosecuted for printing and publishing a libel against Mr.——, one of the honorable and worthy Burgesses. The Jefferies's of that enlightened period, would, no doubt, have been highly gratified, if, on that occasion they could have introduced the Star-chamber doctrine of libels, and punished the poor Printer of an heinous offence, in scandalizing the government, and reflecting on those who are entrusted with the administration of public affairs. But the defendant begged that the records of the Court might be produced, which would prove the truth of his libel: For a libel is not less a libel for being true; but according to the doctrine our modern Jefferies's would fain impose on the community as law, because it is true, it is an aggravation of the offence. For no one must speak ill of our rulers, or those who are intrusted with power or authority, be they ever so base and oppressive, and daily abuse that power. But mark the sequel—the prosecutor stood recorded for sheep-stealing, a circumstance which he supposed, time had obliterated, both from the records of the Court, as well as from the minds of the people——and he withdrew, loaded with infamy, from public life, and never more troubled the community with his villanies, nor the printer with vexatious prosecution for libels. Thus it is obvious, that a FREE PRESS, of all others, is the best check & restraint on wicked men & arbitrary magistrates.

Whereas the Hon. General Assembly of the State of Vermont, at their session in October 1784, did empower the selectmen of the town of Whitingham in the county of Windham and State aforesaid, to levy a tax of one penny per acre on all the unimproved land in said Whitingham for the purpose of repairing roads, building bridges, &c. in said town.—This is therefore to notify the proprietors or owners of unimproved land in said town, to pay the sums respectively due from them, immediately to me the subscriber, or so much of their respective rights as will discharge the same with legal costs, will be sold by public vendue, on Wednesday the 25th day of July next at 9 o'clock P. M. at the dwelling-house of Daniel Wilcox in said Whitingham.

DANIEL WILCOX, Collector.

Bennington, June 12.

Whereas application hath been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Topsham, in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Col Thomas Johnston innholder in Newbury, in the county aforesaid, on Monday the 22nd day of August next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to act on the following particulars, agreeable to a vote of said proprietors, at a legal meeting held at the place aforesaid on the 22d day of February last, viz 1 To choose a moderator 2. To see if the proprietors will ratify and confirm any or all the votes heretofore passed by said proprietors. 3. To choose a committee to settle with the proprietors collector or collectors, treasurer or treasurers. 4. To see what mill privileges and quantity of lands the proprietors will reserve or grant in said town, and the terms on which they may be reserved or granted.

NOAH WHITE, Just. Peace, & P. C.

Newbury, June 13 1785.

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors or land owners of 8000 acres of land lying in the northwest corner of the township of Addison, in the county of Rutland to warn a meeting. These are therefore to warn said proprietors or land owners, to meet at the house of John Strong, Esq: in said Addison, on the 16th day of August next at one o'clock afternoon. 1. To choose a moderator. 2. A clerk. 3. A treasurer. 4. To see if the proprietors will make a division of said land into severalties 5. To see if they will assign to any person or persons, their lands where they have made improvements. 6 To grant a tax to defray the expence of letting said land; and when met do any other business that shall be thought proper to be done at said meeting

JOHN STRONG, Just. Peace.

Addison, June 15 1785

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of Rupert, in the county of Bennington, and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors These are therefore to notify said proprietors, to meet at the dwelling house of Jonathan Eastman, innholder in said Rupert, on the first Tuesday of September next, at one o'clock, P M then and there to act on the following articles, viz 1. To choose a moderator. 2 To choose a proprietors clerk, if necessary. 3. To see if the proprietors will proceed to lay out a fifth division of land in said township; and transact any other business that shall be thought beneficial to said proprietors

REUBEN HARMON jun Just. Peace.

Rupert, June 2, 1785

State of VERMONT.

In General Assembly, June 15 1785.

ORDERED *That the Treasurer be and is hereby directed to issue his extents against the several delinquent Collectors at the expiration of one month from the rising of this session of Assembly, and not before.*

Extract from the Journals

ROSWELL HOPKINS, Clerk.

[Vol. II.] THE [Numb. 102.]

VERMONT JOURNAL, AND THE UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1785.

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

STATE OF *VERMONT*.

An act for the purpose of levying the taxes therein contained.

WHEREAS it is necessary in order to support government, to pay the interest on, and call in some part of the notes issued by the Treasurer of this State, that a sum of money be raised for the purposes aforesaid:

Therefore,

BE it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Representatives of the Freemen of the State of Vermont, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That there be, and hereby is granted a tax of *Four Pence* on the pound, on the list of the polls and rateable estates of the inhabitants of this State, for the year of our Lord 1784; which tax the first Constable of each town within this State (on receiving a warrant from the Treasurer for that purpose, which said Treasurer is hereby directed to issue) is directed to collect and pay into the treasury of this State, on or before the first day of September next: & the said Constables shall be allowed one pound out of each fifty pounds they collect and pay into the treasury, and no other fees whatsoever; except where they shall have occasion to take property for sale, or levy their warrants on any persons, in which cases they shall be entitled to the same fees as in cases of executions:—which tax shall be paid in notes issued by the Treasurer of this State, or in hard money.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That there be, and hereby is granted a tax of *Three Pence* on the pound (payable in hard money only) on the list of the polls and rateable estates of the inhabitants of this State, for the year of our Lord 1784; which tax the first Constable of each town within this State (on receiving a warrant from the Treasurer, in manner as above is set forth in this act) is hereby directed to collect and pay into the treasury of this State, on or before the first day of September next; and said Constables shall be allowed one pound out of each fifty pounds they collect and pay into the treasury, and no other fees whatsoever, except where they shall have occasion to take property for sale, or levy their warrants on any persons, in which case they shall be entitled to the same fees as in cases of executions.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all orders issued for hard money by the Treasurer, Assembly, Governor, or Supreme Court, be received in payment by the Treasurer in settlement with the respective Collectors for either of said taxes.

Secretary's Office, Brattleboro', June 27, 1785.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the Legislature of the State of Vermont, 16th June instant. Attest,

MICAH TOWNSEND, Sec'ry.

For the Vermont Journal, &c.

Hanover, July 4, 1785.

THE 16th of June last, a very surprising accident took place here, which is worthy the attention of every reader of public newspapers, and every person who has a just sense of good & bad events, as they are variously incident to mankind.

Before I go on to mention the particular event it will be necessary previously to recite the place where, and what was the employment of those persons who were implements to the sad accident. Doctor George Eager, with some other gentlemen who were proprietors with him, for some days before this, were about to fix a salmon pot in the first run of falls below this town, in Connecticut river. The place was exceedingly well calculated for the purpose; and it being within a narrow compass, they had fallen a tree of some bigness near the place, and shooting it about two thirds the way across, made it fast; and then prepared a ladder that would reach from the end of the log to the opposite side, which was a continued ledge of rocks about the middle of the main river; to effect this, they had fastened a rope to the end of the ladder, for a young man to throw across the stream & purposed going themselves up the river some distance, and floating down on a raft to a point of rocks where they were to receive the rope. Their taking a raft was on account of there being no canoe within two or three miles; and they thought it not only safe, but by far the less labour to make a raft—alas! unhappy choice!——

The persons whose lot it was to struggle with unforeseen dangers, were these three, viz. Doctor George Eager, Lieut. James Gould, and Lieut. Baron, all of whom belonged to this town. And now, alas! we shall behold the gloomy catastrophe—they now shove off for the intended point of rocks. (N B. Dr. Eager and Lieut. Baron were totally unexperienced, and entirely ignorant of the art of swimming—but Lieut. Gould could swim tolerably well.) They make for the point by the help of poles, till they were borne into a depth of water where their poles become entirely useless; and as they approached near the falls, they found themselves carried with almost incredible swiftness, whilst each murmuring fall of rapid water threatened them with instant death! They were thrown into utter dismay, not having time to foresee any mean for their escape. Thus held in consternation, they went down a short distance, till at length Lieut Baron took from the raft a rail, and plunged into the deep, to sleep in the cold arms of death: immediately afterward, Lieut. Gould leaped from the raft, and by his utmost efforts he got near the shore; & by the help of a small pole handed him from a person on the land, under the direction of a kind providence he was snatched from the jaws of fate: Dr. Eager, conscious to himself he could not swim, kept on the raft until it drew very near the first descent in the run of falls; then by a jump, he threw himself clear of the raft, expecting nothing short of immediate death, and was speedily carried, by the almost inconceivable rapidity of the water, down the first fall, which was by far the most threatning in the run of falls;—by this time he was sent down almost immense depths of water, during which time (as he says) he lost his senses for about two seconds, just before this thinking that he was on the verge of eternity; but in a surprising manner he was buoyed up thro' the depths of water, and was seen by some persons on the land (who were watching him) to come up half his length above the water, and float along the rapid torrent;—after he returned (as we may almost say) from his watery grave, he says he had his

senses perfectly well, and dreaded the next descent of water which he was about to go down. Thus he was conducted down the first second & third falls of water, which were a perfect to view them he would at once conclude that it must be inevitable death to pass thro' them; and after he had been carried over the whole without being considerably hurt, and brought into the eddy, in an instant of despair was miraculously delivered from impending death by means of one of the fragments of the raft, sent him by a benign providence—and thus was carried, in the arms of an all wise Preserver, until he was taken into a canoe.

Lieut. Baron was but once seen after he left the raft It is supposed he was drowned within a short distance from the place where he plunged. It is probable he hung on the falls in the cleft of some rock, and then rose and floated; it being a week before he was found;—a boy first discovered him hanging on a rock, which was in part above the surface of the water.

VIENNA, April 2.

It has been reported for some days past, that our accommodation with the Dutch, was entirely terminated, and that the most important points had even been agreed on: But these rumours were premature, and after the frequent irresolutions of our Court, we cannot yet foresee how all matters will be finally settled; tho' a war with Holland appears at present but of little advantage, if not dangerous and unprofitable.

It is not against us only that the Turks at present are inclined to be troublesome; they also openly brave Russians; and we are informed that they have attacked and defeated some troops of the Czar a' Imirettee. It will be seen whether the Empress will support her new dependant. The Turks have also seized, under divers pretences, some ships belonging to the Russians.

LONDON, April 19

An express is just arrived from Canada, with a petition signed by the greatest part of the inhabitants, the Seignuers excepted for a House of Assembly; but the Governor, General Haldimand is against it. Actuated by the example of the United States, and of Ireland, they wish, it seems, to legislate for themselves; and it is much to be feared that this spirit of liberty, or rather of independence, will yet cause some disturbance in other of our colonies.

Extract of a private letter from Paris, January 14.

"Dr. Jefferies, since he left America, never sported himself to greater advantage than by being Blanchard's travelling companion. He is received every where with all possible marks of polite attention, courted by the ladies, and what is more to the purpose, bending under the load of Louis d'ors, and presents of all sorts. Boxes of all dimensions and value fill his pockets; rings of all sizes vie with each other for the honor of fitting his fingers, whilst the good Doctor, who understands very little of the French language, and speaks it much less, takes the offerings; and in token of his gratitude, draws back his right leg, and bends his body.

"Besides what the King has been pleased to confer on Blanchard, the Queen has also contributed her mite. Her Majesty was at cards when news was brought that the aerial travellers were landed near Guineas. Instead of an unmeaning toast at a drinking table, the above Princess exclaimed, "Here is to Blanchard!" and laid 300 Louis d'ors on her cards. Fortune having seconded her benevolent views, she ordered a bag to be brought to her, & throwing in both her stake & winnings, declared she should present it herself to Blanchard, which her Majesty has since done. The corporation of Calais, not satisfied with the honours they have conferred upon the fortunate adventurer, have come to a resolution of allowing him an annuity of 600 livres, with 1000 crowns in cash, as the price of his balloon.——Courage! Sic itur ad Astra!"

PORTSMOUTH, May 31.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadiz, to his friend in Kittery, April 12, 1785.

"The Turks have been cruizing off this place, and have taken two American vessels, one belonging to Philadelphia and the other to Baltimore, but they have not made slaves of the crew.—I have seen a letter from one of the Captains to Mr. Harrison, a merchant in Cadiz which says, that if Congress will make them a present of a certain sum of money every year, and settle a trade with them, their ships may pass; otherwise they are determined to make slaves of all they can take. We have advice from Algiers, likewise, that the Algerines are fitting out three sail of privateers to cruize off Cadiz, for American ships."

NEW-YORK May 21.

We are informed that during the continuance of the ship Empress of China at Canton, a salute was fired on some occasion from one of the ships in the harbour, when very ignorantly & most unfortunately it proved that the charge in one of the saluting guns had not been drawn, which proved fatal to two Chinese inhabitants who were killed on the spot. This melancholy event brought on the resentment of 30 000 natives, who secured the gunner of an English ship, from whence the execution was done; but the commanders and ship's companies of all the other foreign nations, British French, Americans, Danes, Swedes, Dutch &c combined to recover the captive gunner, and after a weeks cessation of business and the man had submitted to a very equitable trial, was acquitted and enlarged the ancient good humour of the Chinese returned, since they found, from a very candid investigation, that the misfortune was not premeditated, but pronounced in their Law Courts mere *Chance Medley*. It must be observed, that China is governed by most excellent laws which are rigidly executed, otherwise what could be done with so many myriads of inhabitants as compose the immense empire of China?—The preceding general detail has been suddenly collected;—should there be found any error, the printer will gladly produce from more accurate and minute intelligence that may be offered him, a correct edition of this commotion

JUNE 2

By recent letters from South Carolina, we are favored with the pleasing intelligence from Dominico, that affords a prospect of a valuable commerce between this country and the Spanish dominions on the main; importing that, in December last, the Spanish Superintendant and Consul, had appointed John Skey Eustace, [this gentleman is the eldest son of the late Dr. Eustace, and a nephew of General Donald Campbell, of this State] late a Colonel in the fœderal army, and practitioner of law in Georgia, inspector general of their trade with America: and that he had sailed from Dominico for Alveres, a settlement on the Spanish main, where much of their treasure from Mexico to Peru is lodged, until shipped for old Spain —This appointment is deemed most honourable and lucrative, supposed to be worth ten thousand pounds sterling per annum. Colonel Eustace's distinguished abilities and lively genius, had rendered him a favourite with that polished courtier and statesman

A servile cowardice, to get rid of the troubles of life, induced three persons in this city, in the month of May last, in quick succession, to commit the horrid crime of suicide, and rush, precipitately, in the presence of that God to whom they stand accountable for the rash deed

It is said to be a fact, that the pamphlets published by the inhabitants of the United States during the late war, were translated into Spanish and industriously circulated by a number of malecontents, who were supposed to have been oppressed by the Spanish yoke among the natives of the new world.

JUNE 15.

Monday the 9 h ult. the schooner Keats, Christopher Miller, Master, was piratically run away with, from Copeland's wharf, in Halifax, by four men whose names are Richard Powell, William Buckley, George Taylor, and William Durihan. The master having gone on board about eleven or twelve o'clock at night went to sleep in his cabin, and was awakened by an uncommon motion of the vessel; on going on deck to enquire the reason, was astonished to find himself at sea, and Halifax light house bear-

SUPPLEMENT

To the Vermont Journal, *No.* 102:

From the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Account of an adventurous descent into the THREE MILE CAVERN.

One of the Wonders of the Peak of Derbyshire, never before discovered.

(*From observations, made during a tour through parts of England, Scotland and Wales.*)

THE last place I parted with you from, was Peak's hole, and there you will naturally have concluded that our underground workings had been at an end. But, alas! my friend, fate had otherwise ordained it; the spirit of curiosity had warped our rational faculties; danger had become familiar to us; we therefore determined upon a plan that wiser men would have shuddered at the idea of. This was no less than the exploring the three mile cavern, which I have already mentioned. Summoning therefore a *posse comitatus* of all the miners of the place, we in brief told them our intention. Astonishment at first prevented them from answering us; none but two or three had ever ventured upon a trial; custom even had not reconciled the others to so hazardous an enterprize. A promise of reward, however, prevailed upon the whole, and they accordingly agreed to attend us in the morning. In the mean time a messenger being dispatch d to Sheffield for torches, we began seriously to prepare for our descent; this was soon accomplished. A paper of memorandum was left on our escrutores, and a card, in case of an accident, telling who our friends were, and whe e they were to be found, was left upon our table in the inn.

Thus guarding against the worst that could befal us, at least so far as it respected matters which we might leave behind, we early the next morning, accompanied by a chosen set of our new guides, repaired to the top of the mountain, where the fissure opened itself about three feet in diameter. Provided by the miners with proper dresses, we then stripped ourselves of our outward apparel, and putting on each a pair of canvass trowsers, a flannel jacket, and over that a canvas frock, with a handkerchief round our heads, and a miner's cap, we all proceeded one by one, down this dread abyss, for the distance of about four hundred and twenty feet perpendicular. Imagination can scarcely form a descent more perilous than this was. The only steps to tread on, or things to hold by, were bits of oak stuck into the sides, inhabitants of that place since it was first discovered, and which, for want of use, it was natural to suppose might have either rotted or loosened themselves in the earth; moreover, a false step hurled one inevitably to destruction: fortunately all was firm, and we arrived at the bottom unhurt. From hence, ranging ourselves in order, with a large bundle of candles and torches independent of the candles we each of us car ied, we proceeded on with tolerable facility, through two or three lofty & most beautiful enamelled caverns of spar. This we conceived an earnest of future delight, and the tables were accordingly set to work; but, alas! how great was our mistake! Here our difficulties were to commence. Following the guide, who besides another who was with us, were the only two of the party who had ever penetrated before, we forced our way with infinite struggles through a narrow space, between two rocks, and thence getting on our hands and knees, were for the full distance of a mile, obliged to crawl without ever daring to lift up our heads, the passage being too low. Filled with mud, dirt, and a multitude of bits of rocks, our progress was painful indeed, we still however hoped for something better. On we accordingly proceeded, till a dreadful noise, rumbling along the horrible crevices of the cave, gave us to understand we were near a river: to this then we accordingly hurried. But description is inadequate to any thing like a representation of this scene. A vast ocean seemed roaring in upon us; in some places bursting with inconceivable impetuosity, and at others falling through dreadful chasms, naturally formed to give it vent: through this our journey was to continue. A cry of light, however alarmed us, the confinement of the air, and the narrowness of our track had extinguished all our torches; the candles too, all but one small end were totally expended. We knew not what to do. In vain the miners halloo'd for the supply which was to have come behind; no answer was to be heard. Our fate seemed now inevitable; but we who were the principals fortunately expressed no fear. In this extremity a gallant fellow, who yet was ignorant of the place, but from experience knew the danger we were in, suddenly disappeared, & after groping a considerable time in the dismal horrors of the place, at length returned to us with a supply of candles, having discovered his companions, to whom they were given in charge, almost petrified with fear, and unable to continue after us from their apprehension. Reprieved in this manner from a death which seemed to await us, in its most horrid form, we onward proceeded with a fresh recruit of spirits, and plunging into the river above our waists, scarce tenable from the impetuosity of the torrent, we cautiously picked our steps, and, at length, after a four-hours most unspeakable fatigue, arrived at about three hundred yards beyond the spot, where the subterranean passage we had the day before explored, was expected to find an entrance into this dreadful place. Here then we were obliged to stop; a fall into a yawning gulph, in which I was providentially saved by a corner of a rock catching me by the knee, had hitherto given me an inconceivable degree of pain; but I had not spoke; it now became scarce bearable; out however I was to crawl, & that too upon my tortured limb.

The retreat accordingly began, but no anguish could surpass the excess of torture I was in. Often did I wish to remain where I was, no succour or assistance could be given me: every man was painfully busied in the charge of his own safety. At length, having almost worn out the other knee, and torn both my sides and back by forcing myself in those positions, I was compelled to call out for help, as

we happily came to the first opening where I could be raised. Langor and faintness from which I had suffered, had totally deprived me of my strength; I was accordingly seated on a rock, but in a few minutes, having collected myself as much as possible, I tottered thro' the rest of the cavern, helped where assistance could be given me, and in that manner got to the blessed sunshine of the day. All the rest, however, were tolerable well, excepting two of our guides, one of whom had received a violent contusion on his head from a rock; & another several bruises from a fall, in climbing up the last aperture.

Altogether the depth we had descended was about one hundred and forty fathom or nine hundred and eighty feet, and the length about three miles, according to the miners calculation. Neither at this distance were we at the end; a passage still continued, but so filled with water, and so full of peril, that the miners themselves were averse to further trial. And here, my friend I will take my leave of you for the present. The pains in my limbs are still excruciating, but a little time will set all to rights again; all I have to say is, that I never wish even the greatest enemy I have in the world, to be so unpardonably led by curiosity as to tempt destruction, where, independent of the dangers of the place, the falling of a single stone might bury him in eternity forever.

A remarkable ANECDOTE.

IN the year 1707, John Needs, a Winchester scholar, to avoid the death of Mr. Carman, chaplain to the college Dr. Mew, bishop of Winchester, and himself, within that year, to several of his school fellows, among others, to George Lavington. This exposed him to raillery in the school, and he was stiled Prophet Needs Mr. Carman died about the time he mentioned. For this event however, he had little credit, it being said, that the death of such an old man might reasonably be expected. Within the time prefixed, bishop Mew also died, by a strange accident. He was subject to fainting fits, from which he was soon recovered by smelling to spirits of hartshorn. Being seized with a fit while a gentleman was with him, perceiving its approach, he pointed eagerly at a phial in the window; the visitor took it, and, in haste, poured the contents down the bishop's throat, which instantly suffocated him. This accident was accounted for in the same manner as the other. As the time approached which Need's had prefixed for his dissolution, of which he named the day and the hour, he sickned, apparently declined, and kept his chamber, where he was frequently visited & prayed with by Mr. Fletcher, second master of the school, and father to the late bishop of Kildare. He reasoned and argued with the youth, but in vain; with great calmness and composure, he resolutely persisted in affirming that the event would verify his prediction. On the day he had fixed, the house clock being put forward, struck the hour before the time; he saw through the deception, and told those that were with him, that when the church clock struck, he should expire. He did so.

Re published by desire.

The BACHELOR.

Extracted from the Novel Count de Blaid, written by a Lady.

A BACHELOR is a sort of whimsical being, which nature never intended to create; he was formed out of the odds and ends of what materials were left after the great work was over; unluckily for him the finer passions were all made use of in the composition of those creatures intended for social enjoyments; what remains for the bachelor is hardly enough to rub round the crusty mould into which he is thrown, to avoid waste. —Some seasoning, that he may not be quite insipid, must be substituted instead of more valuable ingredients, so in dame Nature tosses self love, without weight or measure, a kind of understanding that is fit for no other use.—A sprinkling of wisdom, which turns to acid from the sour disposition of the vessel in which it is contained, and the whole composition is concluded with an immoderate portion of oddities. Thus formed, thus finished, a bachelor is popped into the world, mere lumber, without a possibility of being happy himself, or essentially contributing to the happiness of others. His only business is to keep himself quiet; he gets up to lie down, and lies down to get up. No tender impressions enliven his waking hour—no agreeable reveries disturb his dronish slumbers If he speaks the language of sensibility, he speaks it on the excellence of some favorite dish, or on the choice liquors with which his cellar abounds—on such subjects he feels the rapture of a lover.—The pace of a bachelor is softer; and he would hardly mend it to get out of a storm, though that storm were to threaten a deluge; but show him a woman who is entitled to the compliments of his hat, and he will shuffle on as if he was walking for a wager. His housekeeper or his laundress he can talk to without reserve, but any other of the sex, whose condition is above an useful dependence, is his terror. A coffee house is his sanctum sanctorum against bright eyes and dazzling complexions; here he lounges out half his days —At home he sits down to have unsocial meals, and when his palate is pleased he has no other passion to gratify Such is a bachelor—Such the life of a bachelor; what becomes of him after death I am not casuist enough to determine.

The MARRIED MAN.

From the same.

NOW for the married man. The felicity of the married man never stands still; it flows perpetual, and strengthens in its passage; it is supplied from various channels; it depends more on others than on himself; from participation proceeds the most ecstatic enjoyments of a married man. By his union with the gentlest, most polished, most beautiful part of creation his mind is harmonized—his manners softened—his soul animated by the tenderest, liveliest sensations love, gratitude and universal benevolence reign in all his ideas. The house of a married man is his paradise, he never leaves it without regret, never returns to it but with gladness—the friend of his soul, the wife of his bosom, welcomes his approach with susceptibility—joy flushes her cheek—mutual are their transports. Infants lovely as the spring climb about his knees, and contend which shall catch the envied kiss of parental fondness. Smiling plenty under the guardianship of oeconomy is seen in every department of his family. Generosity stands porter at his door; liberality presides at his table, and social mirth gives to time its most pleasing motion In the existence of a married man there is no termination; when death overtakes him he is only translated from one heaven to another; his glory is immortalized, and his children's children represent him on earth to the last generation

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Whereas the Hon. General Assembly of the State of Vermont, at their session in October 1784, did empower the selectmen of the town of Whitingham, in the county of Windham, and State aforesaid, to levy a tax of one penny per acre on all the unimproved land in said Whitingham for the purpose of repairing roads, building bridges, &c. in said town.—This is therefore to notify the proprietors or owners of unimproved land in said town, to pay the sums respectively due from them, immediately to me the subscriber, or so much of their respective rights as will discharge the same with legal costs, will be sold by public vendue, on Wednesday the 25th day of July next, at 9 o'clock P M. at the dwelling-house of Daniel Wilcox in said Whitingham.

DANIEL WILCOX Collector.

Bennington, June 12.

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors or land owners of 8000 acres of land lying in the northwest corner of the township of Addison, in the county of Rutland to warn a meeting These are therefore to warn said proprietors or land owners to meet at the house of John Strong, Esq. in said Addison, on the 16th day of August next, at one o'clock afternoon. 1. To choose a moderator 2. A clerk. 3 A treasurer. 4. To see if the proprietors will make a division of said land into severalties 5. To see if they will assign to any person or persons, their lands where they have made improvements. 6 To grant a tax to defray the expence of letting said land; and when met do any other business that shall be thought proper to be done at said meeting

JOHN STRONG Just. Peace.

Addison, June 15, 1785.

FELT HATS

To be sold at the Printing Office.

west, about three leagues; he was made to understand he was a prisoner, and the pirates immediately proceeded to the westward, and landed him on an Island called the Bald Tusket, where he was necessitated to stay four days, during which time he employed himself in making a raft, which he bound together with a cod line given him by the pirates; upon which he fastened himself and committed himself to the sea; the wind setting on the shore, brought him to land, after being twenty four hours in the above situation; and after experiencing many hardships, he arrived at Shelburne on Sunday, the 29 h ult.

We are informed that most part of the low lands, bordering on the River St John, Nova Scotia, lies under water from the vast quantity of freshets they have lately had there, occasioned by the breaking up of the lakes, &c. which has greatly retarded the success of their cultivation.

NEW HAVEN, June 22

Friday last, in the afternoon, the Meeting House in Stratford, was struck with Lightning, set on Fire, and entirely consumed, and the bell melted. The storm continued a considerable time — the Lightning very frequent, and sharp, and the Thunder tremendous.

BOSTON, June 13.

As card-playing of late years has been much practised, and as every measure yet suggested for its abolishment, hath failed, a correspondent would suggest to the legislature, with due deference to their superior judgment, the propriety of laying such a duty on playing cards, as would, if not lessen the frequent use of them, at least afford a handsome revenue to the state.

June 21. This day were committed to gaol in this town, the pirates concerned in running away with Capt. Millers's vessel from Halifax, as mentioned under the New York head. They are Carolina refugees & as hardy villains as ever existed.

An European writer lately observed, that Great-Britain and America may be compared to two travellers who found an oyster and quarrelled about the division of their prize, and Ireland to the attorney who terminated the dispute, by eating up the fish, and giving to each of the disputants a shell.

WORCESTER, June 30.

An independent state appears to engross the attention of the inhabitants of the counties of this Commonwealth which compose what is called the Province of Maine. A Press has lately been established at Falmouth, and a newspaper is published there weekly. There appear to be many writers in that paper who set forth the advantages which will arise to those counties from this their favourite scheme. A calculation of the expences of a Government, such as they judge suitable for them, has been published, whereby it appears that the sum of 3500l. will defray the necessary charges annually. They suppose that their part towards the support of this commonwealth the last year was 1000l. and say the addition of 2500l. more, were it laid upon the polls, would be somewhat less than six shillings on a poll, but as about two thirds of public taxes are commonly laid upon estates, the poll tax would not exceed two shillings; and add, that the extraordinary expences arising from their becoming a separate state, would be nothing compared with the advantages that would result therefrom. It is probable that ere long these counties will really become a separate Government but we suppose such an event cannot consistently take place until this Commonwealth has sold all the lands it owns there which were added to its domain by purchase. Should these counties be finally permitted to become an independent state, it will undoubtedly be thought necessary to change the seat of Government in this Commonwealth, and place it more central. Many advantages of the first consequence might accrue to the Commonwealth by fixing the seat of the legislature in a central spot, free from the hurry, noise, and confusion which necessarily disturb its deliberations in large and populous seaports.

Answer to the Mathematical Question in No 99.

The first piece contained 5 acres, 0 roods, 2 poles; the second, 12 acres, 2 roods 28 poles; the third, 17 acres, 2 roods. 16 poles Total, 35 acres, 1 rood, 6 poles.

The square of the above 35 acres, 1 rood 6 pole, is 18 chains 78 links.

The proprietors of ROXBURY, *in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont who have not paid the tax of Twelve Shillings on each right, granted the 6th of October 1784 are informed, that a necessary proportion of their lands will be sold at public vendue on Wednesday the 24th of August next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the dwelling house of Samuel Martin, in Pittsfield in said county, as will discharge said tax with legal costs unless sooner paid*

The names of the delinquents with the sum of 12s due on each right, are as follows viz

Benjamin Emmons	*Elisha Hawley*
John Throop	*John Ranger*
Marston Gibbs	*Whitman Jacob*
Hezekiah Thomson	*Edmund Hodges*
John Cook	*Joel Butler*
Solomon Whitbull	*John Ransom*
Isaac Morgan	*Zelotas Gates*
Elisakim Spooner	*Paul Brigham*
Joseph Tidd	*Thomas Brigham*
Eldad Brownson	*John Marcy*
William Lyon	*Abel Davis*
Ebenezer Curtis	*Thomas Chittenden*
Bethuel Gross	*William Powers*
Daniel Gilbert	*Jonathan Hall*
Jonas Boardman	*Paul Spooner*
William Galup	*Joseph Dodge*
Simon Davis	*Thomas Lawton*
Daniel Rix	*Robert Hunter*
Ebenezer Parkhurst	*John Ranger jun.*
Shubael Gross	*William Chaplin*
Elias Stevens	*Phineas Parkhurst*
Benjamin Wait	*Lathrop Thomson*
Josiah Dunham	

JOHN STRONG, Collector.

Woodstock July 5. 1785.

N B The proprietors are informed, that a tax of Three Shillings hard money, is laid on each right, to defray the cost of the general survey, which must be paid to me immediately. *J. STRONG, Coll'r.*

TO BE SOLD,

By Thomas Johnson, of Newbury, Five original rights of land in the town of Corinth, either by the right or lot, for money, stock, or long credit, as best suits the purchaser. Good encouragement to settlers.

The proprietors of Topsham, in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted by said proprietors on the 28 h of August 1783. for defraying former charges and expences of clearing and lotting out a part or the whole of said township, are hereby informed, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue at the dwelling house of Thomas Johnson, innholder in Newbury, in said county, on the 23d day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will discharge said tax with all legal cost, unless prevented by previous payment.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of five pounds due on each right, viz

Nathaniel Batson	Simon Branscomb
George Frost jun.	Zechariah Jones
Nathan White	John Shannon
John Neal	William Neal
William Venard	Benj Randall
Henry Prescott	Richard Jennis
Stephen Batson	John Colefax
Melbeck Bell	Robert White
Henry Langmed	James Levy
Ephraim Amarzeen	John Skinner
John Card	Abra. Treferthem
Edward Card	Wm. Brunscomb
John Amarzeen	Robert Neal
George Trieferther	William Blunt
William Tuady	Henry Toss
Joshua White	John Tuckerman
Robert Jones	Benjamin Geaton
Christo Amarzeen	John Odiorn.
James Randall	John Blunt

RICHARD JENNIS Coll'r.

N Hampshire Rye. June 2, 1785.

The proprietors of the township of Killington, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, are informed, that application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of said township, to warn a meeting of said proprietors These are therefore to warn them to meet at the dwelling house of John Barrett, Esq; in Springfield, in the county of Windsor, on Thursday the 8th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the morning for the following purposes, viz 1 To choose a moderator. 2 To choose a proprietors clerk. 3. To see if the proprietors will ratify and confirm the allotment of said township; and to act on any other business for the well ordering and settlement of said township

JOHN BARRETT, Just. Peace.

Springfield, May 2. 1785

N B The proprietors books are in the hands of the subscriber in said Springfield, any person desirous of perusing them, or having copies, may by applying therefor

PRIMERS,

To be sold at the Printing Office.

BALTIMORE, *May* 10.

As an instance of the horrid cruelty human nature may be capable of when destitute of the restraining influence of the Almighty, we here insert a short account of a most horrid and unnatural murder, which has been just communicated to us—after the magistrate has investigated the atrocious deed, we may be able to give our readers further particulars.

"*On Saturday last Philip Peeble of Frederick county, with his wife & four young children, the eldest but nine years of age, was at his mother's house, eight miles from Tawneytown, when this unhappy man, frightened, (as is supposed) by the spectre Poverty, murdered all of them with an axe, and then cut his own throat to put an end to a wretched existence,—He is committed to prison, but not expected to live, until sentence can be passed against him for his barbarous crime.*"

Striking Portrait of LORD DUNDEE *by* Sir JOHN DALRYMPLE.

DUNDEE had orders from his master (James II.) not to fight M'Kay, until a large force, which was promised from Ireland, should join him: hence he was kept during two months, cooped up in the mountains, furious from restraint. He was obliged continually to shift his quarters by prodigious marches, in order to avoid or harrass his enemy's army, to obtain provisions, and sometimes to take advantages: the first messenger of his approach was generally his own army in fight; the first intelligence of his retreat bro't accounts that he was already out of his enemy's reach. In some of these marches, his men wanted bread, salt and all liquors, except water, during several days; yet were ashamed to complain, when they observed that their commander lived not more delicately than themselves. If any thing good was brought him to eat, he sent it to a faint or sick soldier; if a soldier was weary, he offered to carry his arms. He kept those who were with him from sinking under their fatigues, not so much by exhortation, as by preventing them from attending to their sufferings. For this reason he walked on foot with the men; now by the side of one clan, and anon by that of another; he amused them with jokes; he flattered them with his knowledge of their genealogies; he animated them by a recital of the deeds of their ancestors, and of the verses of their bards. It was one of his maxims, that no general should fight with an irregular army, unless he was acquainted with every man he commanded. Yet, with these habits of familiarity, the severity of his discipline was dreadful; the only punishment he inflicted was death. "All other punishments, he said, disgraced a gentleman, & all who were with him were of that rank; but that death was a relief from the consciousness of the crime." It is reported of him, that, having seen a youth fly in his first action, he pretended he had sent him to the rear on a message; the youth fled a second time; he brought him to the front of the army, and saying, "That a gentleman's son ought not to fall by the hands of a common executioner," shot him with his own pistol.

BON MOT.

DURING the late contested Election at Colchester, the returning officer, who is a *Miller*, received many tokens of the mob's displeasure, on account of some decision which they deemed illegal. Not a little agitated on this occasion, he turned round to Mr. Rigby and said, "He hoped to God he was safe in what he had done?"—"O yes," rejoins Mr. R——, "as safe as a thief in a mill."

A FEMALE CHARACTER.

WOMAN, thoughtless giddy creature,
Laughing, idle, flattering thing;
Most fantastic work of nature;
And like fancy on the wing.
Slave to every changing passion,
Loving, hating, in extreme;
Fond of every foolish fashion,
And at best a pleasing dream.
Lovely trifle, dear illusion,
Cowd'ring weakness, wish'd for pain;
Man's chief glory and confusion;
Of all vanities most vain.

The ANSWER, Or, *reversed.*

WOMAN, charming, lovely creature,
Gentle, modest, graceful thing;
Most refined work of nature;
Fairer than the flow'ry spring.
Queen of every gentle passion,
Tender sympathy and love;
Perfect work of heav'nly fashion;
Miniature of charms above.
Love and grace in rich profusion,
Soft'ning man's ferocious soul;
All creation's fair conclusion,
Form'd to beautify the whole.

J. H.

State of VERMONT.

In General Assembly, June 15, 1785.

ORDERED, *That the Treasurer be and is hereby directed to issue his extents against the several delinquent Collectors, at the expiration of one month from the rising of this session of Assembly, and not before.*

Extract from the Journals.

ROSWELL HOPKINS, Clerk.

Whereas application hath been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Topsham, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Col. Thomas Johnstone innholder in Newbury, in the county aforesaid, on Monday the 22nd day of August next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to act on the following particulars, agreeable to a vote of said proprietors, at a legal meeting held at the place aforesaid, on the 22d day of February last, viz. 1 *To choose a moderator* 2. *To see if the proprietors will ratify and confirm any or all the votes heretofore passed by said proprietors.* 3. *To choose a committee to settle with the proprietors collector or collectors, treasurer or treasurers.* 4. *To see what mill privileges and quantity of lands the proprietors will reserve or grant in said town, and the terms on which they may be reserved or granted.*

NOAH WHITE, Just. Peace, & P. C.

Newbury, June 13, 1785.

Strayed or stolen from me the subscriber, in Barnard, on the 30th day of May last, a dark bay MARE, four years old, has a blaze in her forehead, one or two saddle marks on her back, trots and canters, about thirteen and an half hands high, shod all round and toe corked. Whoever will take up said mare and return her to me, or give information so that I may have her again, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all necessary charges paid by

REUBEN SMITH.

Barnard, June 20, 1785.

Whereas application hath been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of Barnet, in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors.—These are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling-house of Walter Brock, in said Barnet, on the 23d day of August next, at one o'clock P. M. to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a moderator. 2. A proprietors clerk, and all other officers that shall be thought necessary. 3. To see if the proprietors will accept and establish the survey formerly made by Solomon Stevens, according to the plan thereof by him made. 4 To see if the proprietors will accept and allow the several accounts that may be exhibited against the proprietors at said meeting. 5. To see if the proprietors will make a consideration to such of said proprietors as have heretofore given lands to settlers as an encouragement to those who made the first improvement, and do every thing in that regard that may be tho't necessary. 6 To see if the proprietors will grant the privilege of locating or pitching one or more lots to each right as may be agreed on by said proprietors. 7. To do or act on every other matter or thing that shall be thought necessary and expedient to be done by said proprietors at said meeting.

SIMON STEVENS, Just Peace.

Springfield, June 30, 1785.

[Vol. II.] THE [Numb. 103.]

VERMONT JOURNAL, AND THE UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1785.

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

STATE OF *VERMONT.*

An act to alter the times of the sitting of the Supreme Court in Windham, Windsor, & Orange counties, and of the County Court of Windham county.

WHEREAS the times for holding the Courts in the counties abovementioned, are found by experience to be inconvenient:

Therefore,

BE it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Representatives of the Freemen of the State of Vermont, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the time for the annual sitting of the Supreme Court in Windham county, shall in future be the Tuesday next following the fourth Tuesday in August: that the time for the annual sitting of the Supreme Court in Windsor county, shall in future be the second Tuesday next following the fourth Tuesday in August: and that the time for the annual sitting of the Supreme Court in Orange county, shall be the third Tuesday next following the fourth Tuesday in August: and that all actions, indictments, bills, plaints, informations, processes and recognizances, pending in said Supreme Court, or returnable thereto in either the next stated or adjourned session of the same in the said counties, may be heard, tried and adjudged, or otherwise acted on at the said Court to be holden in the said several counties at the times above-mentioned.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the session of the Supreme Court adjourned to be holden at Marlborough, within and for the county of Windham, on the fifth Tuesday of August next, be, and hereby is declared to be holden at Westminster, in said county, on the said fifth Tuesday of August next.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the times for the stated session of the County Court of Windham county, in future shall be the first Tuesdays in June and November; and that all recognizances, actions, indictments, bills, plaints, informations and processes, pending in said County Court, or returnable thereto on the second Tuesday of December next, may be heard, tried, and adjudged, or otherwise proceeded in at the said Court to be holden at Marlborough, in said county, on the first Tuesday of November next.

Secretary's Office, Brattleboro', June 27, 1785.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the Legislature of the State of Vermont, 18th June instant, Attest,

MICAH TOWNSEND, Sec'ry.

An act, in addition to and in explanation of an act, entitled, "An act regulating proprietors meetings.

WHEREAS Proprietors of common and undivided lands within this State, in their meetings, often levy a tax or taxes to defray the charges of certain services before such services are performed, whereby more money is raised (in some instances) than is necessary to pay for the actual service done, which money is misapplied to the injury of many of the proprietors:

Which to prevent,

BE it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Representatives of the Freemen of the State of Vermont, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That no tax in future shall be levied by any such propriety, until the person or persons employed to perform any such service or services, for the discharge of such tax or taxes, may be levied, until such person or persons, thus employed, do make out and return a particular account of their services and expenditures in performing such service or services; and a copy thereof shall be recorded in the proprietors book of records when allowed by the propriety, to the end that any proprietor may know the charges of said propriety, and the disposition of the money so raised: And whereas many persons are in doubt whether (by the common law) the proprietors Collectors are responsible to the persons to whom they execute deeds for lands sold at vendue (for the payment of any such tax as aforesaid) whereby many persons are unwilling to bid at such vendue, by means whereof large tracts of land are often sold for the payment of a small tax only.

Therefore it is declared and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That each and every proprietors Collector, are holden to make good the damages to any such purchaser of land at vendue so sold, provided such sale be adjudged illegal in law.

Always provided, and it is further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when such illegal proceedings shall be transacted by the propriety, that such purchaser shall bring his action against those proprietors who have been active in such illegal proceedings, and to the end that it may be known who those persons are, the Clerk shall record every proprietors name that voted in the affirmative, or negative, and the proprietors shall be accountable for the conduct of such Collector in case he shall not have sufficient estate.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That where it shall so happen that a first, second, or third lot, hath been legally laid out in any township of common and undivided land, and the proprietors shall agree to lay out a further division, that no lot previously laid out in such township shall be liable to be sold at vendue for defraying the charges of laying out any such after division.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the proprietors in common and undivided land, have no right to grant a tax on any lands divided into severalty in any case whatever.

Provided always, That this act shall not be construed to prevent any Collector from collecting taxes granted before a draught of lots is made.

Provided also, That nothing herein-contained shall be construed to affect any proceedings had before the passing hereof, any thing in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Secretary's Office, Brattleboro', 27th June, 1785.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the Legislature of the State of Vermont, 17th June instant. Attest,

MICAH TOWNSEND, Sec'ry.

LONDON, March 18.

Extract of a letter from Derby, December 16

"The Society of Antiquarians, having had undoubted information, that the remains of King Alfred the Great, who died in the year 901, were deposited in the parish church of Driffield, about 20 miles from Hull in Yorkshire, deputed two of that learned body (accompanied by some other gentlemen) to take up and examine the same; accordingly, on Tuesday the 20th of September last, the above gentlemen with proper assistants, entered the church for that purpose, to be directed to the identical spot by a secret history; after digging some time, they found a stone coffin, and, on opening the same, discovered the entire skeleton of that great and pious prince, together with most part of his steel armor, the remainder of which had probably been corroded by rust, and length of time.—After satisfying their curiosity, the coffin was closed as well as the grave, that every thing might remain in the same state as when found. In the history above alluded to, it appears, that King Alfred being wounded in the battle of Stamford Briggs, returned to Driffield, where he languished of his wounds twenty days, and then expired, and was interred in the parish church thereof; during his sickness he chartered four fairs at that place, which are now annually held."

A letter from Amboise, on the banks of the Loire, has the following article.—On the 8th of last month, a woman named Rose Darc, wife of a fruiterer of that town, was delivered of four children, namely a boy and three girls; the boy came into the world with all his teeth, and each of the girls had two. The boy refused the breast, but eats heartily of soup, boiled meat, and puddings, and drinks freely either wine or water. This child is of a disposition so singularly untractable, that he scratches and otherwise so strenuously opposes those who have the care of him, that they find it impossible to swathe or dress him like other infants, and therefore he is kept in a hamper, the edges of which are three feet from the ground, the inside being properly guarded with sheep skins. All the children have been baptized; and of the boy it is remarkable, that he is named Jean Berlin Darc, which three words form the following anagram: *Diable in carn.*

Fragments from a mutilated manuscript.

THE PROSTITUTE

I Have neither eat nor drank for two days, nor have I laid my head upon a pillow for a week; and I am drenched with the snow that falls upon my almost naked body—O relieve me for Heaven's sake!

These words respirated with tremulous sound and broken accent, closed with a sigh the most piteous.

They issued from a creature crouched up against a shop door—a female, who had there taken shelter from the inclemency of the night.

The voice of Sorrow, though feeble in insinuates its prayers to the heart with the subtility of plaintive musick——I felt mine in perfect unison, every nerve vibrated—I had passed the door, and was going back, when that cautious old virgin Prudence said, Go on.

Turning from the object that accosted me, Charity stood full in front—She laid her hand upon my breast, and instantly put the following interrogatories to me:

"Have you a wife, a sister, a daughter, a female relation, or a female friend?

"If you have not, yet remember you had a mother; remember you are a man!"

While Charity thus urged my feelings, I involuntarily returned to the spot where the unhappy girl lay; there Charity held me fast; and Prudence stepped to the other side of the street, to assist a drunken old debauchee, in calling a watchman to escort him home.

The girl before me was an object demanding immediate assistance from five out of the seven works of mercy—She was hungry, thirsty, naked, sick, and a stranger.

A short conversation discovered she was the daughter of an old friend.

Disappointment broke his heart——Grief deprived his Widow of life and Seduction robbed his daughter of her virtue.

There was but one way to administer immediate relief——I clothed her with my surtout——brought her to my chambers, roused up my servant, and insisted on her getting into his bed.

Let us leave her there, and inquire what is to be done with her.

She is a child that Providence has thrown into my way, and must not be neglected.

Profession she had none——or if she had, she wants what the world calls character——or rather she has the worst character in the world——She is unfortunate.

But I will take care of thee, Magdalen.

A Cure for the bite of a Mad Dog.

AS we have lately had accounts of sundry dogs running mad in various parts of the United States, and doing considerable damage, (the symptoms of which disorder was published in the Journal, No. 101) it seems probable the distemper will prevail throughout the continent, and many persons lives, as well as those of cattle and other beasts, be thereby endangered. To find a cure is the greatest public benefit a man can procure his country; the happiness of having done which is said to belong to Doctor Mead, whose studies answer the generous profession of this motto Non Sibi Sed Tori.

"Let the patient be bledded at the arm nine or ten ounces. Take of the herb called in Latin, Lichen cinereus terrestris, *in English,* Ash coloured Ground Liverwort, *cleaned, dried and powdered half an ounce. Of black pepper powdered two drachms.——Mix them well together, & divide the powder into four doses, one of which must be taken every morning fasting, for four mornings successively, in half a pint of cow's milk, warm; after these four doses are taken the patient must go into the cold Bath cold spring river, every morning, fasting, for a month; he must be dipt all over, but not stay in with his head above water longer than half a minute if very cold. After this he may go in three times a week for a fortnight longer.*

"This Lichen is a very common herb, and grows generally in sandy and barren soils all over England; the right time to gather it is in the months of October and November."

Letter written by the late celebrated Doctor Samuel Johnson, of England, on the death of his wife.

NOTWITHSTANDING the warnings of philosophers, & the daily examples of losses and misfortunes which life forces upon us such is the absorpation of our thoughts in the business of the present day—such the resignation of our reason to empty hopes of future felicity; or such our unwillingness to foresee what dread, that every calamity comes suddenly upon us, and not only presses us as a burthen, but crushes at a blow.

There are evils which happen out of the common course of nature, against which it is no reproach not to be provided——A flash of lightning intercepts the traveller in his way——The concussion of an earthquake heaps the ruin of cities upon their inhabitants. But other miseries time brings, though silently yet visibly forward, by its even lapse, which yet approach unseen, because we turn our eyes away, and seize its unresisted, because we could not arm ourselves against them, but by setting them before us.

That it is in vain to shrink from what cannot be avoided, and to hide that from ourselves which must some times be found, is a truth which we all know but which all neglect, and perhaps none more than the speculative reasoner, whose thoughts are always from home, whose fancy dances after meteors of happiness kindled by itself, and who examines every thing rather than his own state.

Nothing is more evident than that the decays of age must terminate in death—Yet there is no man (says Tully) who does not believe that he may yet live another year; and there is none who does not, upon the same principle hope another year for his parents or his friend; but the fallacy will be in time detected; the last year, the last day must come; it has come & is past.—The life which made my own life pleasant, is at an end, and the gates of death are shut upon my prospects.

The loss of a friend, on whom my heart was fixed, and to whom every

wish and endeavor tended, is a state of desolation in which the mind looks abroad impatient of itself, and finds nothing but emptiness and horror.— The blameless life——the artless tenderness, the pious simplicity, the modest resignation, the patient sickness, and the quiet death, are remembered only to add value to the loss——— to aggravate regret for what cannot be amended———to deepen sorrow for what cannot be recalled.

These are the calamities by which Providence gradually disengages us from the love of life. Other evils fortitude may repel, or hope may mitigate; but irreparable privation leaves no thing to exercise resolution, or flatter expectations. The dead cannot return, and nothing is left us here but languishment and grief.

Yet such is the course of nature, that whoever lives long must outlive those whom he loves and honors. Such is the condition of our present existence, that life, must one time lose its association, and every inhabitant of the earth must walk downward to the grave, alone and unregarded, without any partner of his joy or grief, without any interested witness of his misfortunes or success.

Misfortunes indeed he may yet feel, for where is the bottom of the misery of man? But what is success to him who has none to enjoy it? Happiness is not found in itself contemplation; it is perceived only when it is reflected from another.

We know little of the state of departed souls, because such knowledg is not necessary to a good life. Reason deserts us at the brink of the grave, and gives no further intelligence. Revelation is not wholly silent.—There is joy with the angels of heaven over one sinner that repenteth; *and surely this joy is communicable to souls disentangled from the body, and made like angels!*

Let hope therefore dictate what revelation does not confute, that the union of souls may still remain; *& that we who are struggling with sin, sorrow, and infirmities, may have our part in the attention of kindness, with those who have finished their course and are now receiving their reward.*

These are the great occasions which force the mind to take refuge in religion; when we have no help in ourselves, what can remain but that we look up to a higher and greater power; and to what hope may we not raise our eyes and hearts, when we consider that the greatest power is the best?

Surely there is no wise man who thus afflicted does not seek succor in a religion which has brought life and immortality to light! The precepts of Epicurus, which teaches us to endure what the laws of the universe make necessary, may silence but not content us. The dictates of Zeno, who commands us to look with indifference on external things, may dispose us to conceal our sorrow, but cannot assuage it. Real alleviation of the loss of friends, and rational tranquility in the prospect of our own dissolution, can be received only from the promises of him in whose hands are life and death, and from the assurance of another and better state, in which all tears will be wiped from our eyes, and the whole soul be filled with joy.— Philosophy *may infuse* stubbornness, *but* religion can only give *patience.*

ALEXANDRIA, (Virginia) June 9.

Extract of a letter from Captain James Ervine, now a prisoner at Mogador, South Barbary, to a gentleman in this town, dated April 1, 1785.

"Soon after our arrival at Tangiers, we were ordered to Morocco, and carried before the Emperour, who informed us he was at peace with our nation; but soon after ordered us to this place, where we are to remain prisoners, untill Congress may think proper to send an ambassador to our relief. This is the ultimate determination of the Emperor. We hope, which is all the comfort we have under our dreadful situations, they will be speedy and favourable to our wishes, and restore us again to our families and friends."

NEW-YORK, June 13.

The latter end of May arrived at Alexandria, in Virginia, the Henry, Capt. Dennison, from Cadiz. He informs, that the British Consul there had received letters from Tangiers, mentioning that the vessel bound to Alexandria from Cadiz and taken and carried in there, had been ordered by the Emperor of Morocco to be delivered up, and the people set at liberty; and that no more American vessels were to be molested by his subjects, until it was known whether the United States were disposed to be friendly or not.

Extract of a letter from James Duff, Esq: of Cadiz, to Mess's Tench Tilgman and Co. of Baltimore, dated March 18, 1785.

"I am glad to be able to inform you, that the American brig, commanded by Capt. Ervine, which was carried into Tangiers some months ago, has been liberated by the Emperor of Morocco, and positive orders given to the Governor there, to give every assistance in his power towards dispatching her. This intelligence will, no doubt, be agreeable to you."

NEW-HAVEN, May 11.

Friday last, as Mr. James Thomas, Mr. David Grannis, & Mr. David Mallary, of this place, were returning to this port from Connecticut River, in a sail boat, (the wind blowing fresh a S.E) the boat struck a rock about one mile from East-Haven shore, which bilged, & overset her, by which accident the above persons were all unfortunately drowned. They were seen in their distress, and repeated y heard to call for help; but as no boat could be procured at less distance than about two miles, no seasonable relief could be afforded them. They each left a widow and 20 children are made fatherless by this stroke of providence Neither of their bodies have yet been found.

PORTSMOUTH, June 21.

A balloon of considerable size was raised on Monday last at Exeter.—It was supposed to rise about 500 feet in the air, and gliding majestically, crossed the river, and descended in a gradual and regular manner.—Large numbers of spectators collected to observe this scientifick experiment, and highly pleased, retired with a satisfaction peculiar to the greatness of the exhibition. The balloon was raised under the direction of Monsieur Foquett, resident in that town.

The Scheme of a Lottery,

for raising One Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of building a bridge over Sugar River, on the main country road in Claremont, agreeable to an act of the General Assembly of the State of New-Hampshire, passed June 23, 1785.

That said Lottery consist of 3500 tickets, at 9s. each, is 5250 Dollars; 4250 of which are to be paid out in prizes of the following value, viz.

		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	prize of	200	is	200
2	do. of	100	is	200
2	do. of	50	is	100
2	do. of	40	is	80
3	do of	30	is	90
4	do. of	20	is	80
10	do. of	10	is	100
20	do. of	5	is	100
1100	do. of	3	is	3300
1144	prizes.			4250
2356	blanks (but about two to a prize)		For the bridge	1000
3500	tickets at 9s. each, is			5250

The managers propose to sell the tickets at 9s each in cash, or grain at cash price, to be delivered at the time of receiving the tickets; each person to receive his prize in the articles paid by him for tickets, in proportion to his demand and the quantity of such articles received.

The managers propose to begin the work of said bridge in ten days from the publication hereof, and to commence the drawing of the lottery by the 15th of December next, and as much sooner as the sale of the tickets will admit.

SAMUEL ASHLEY, jun
SANFORD KINGSBURY, } Managers.
FRANCIS BEATTY,

Claremont, July 19, 1785.

Tickets may be had of the managers —Col. Ebenezer Brewster, Hanover— Mr. Nathaniel Hall, Lebanon—Mr. Moses Brigham, Plainfield—Col. Jonathan Chase, Cornish—Capt. Timothy Lull, Hartland—Mr. Geo. Hubbard, Springfield—Mr. Geo Kimball, Charlestown— Mr. —— Allen, merchant, Walpole— Mr. James Hall, Keen—Mr. John Cook, and Doctor Thomas Stearns, Claremont —Capt. Israel Richardson, Woodstock —and George Hough & Alden Spooner, Printers, Windsor.

For the Vermont Journal.

Messrs Printers,

Please to insert the following Address to the Pilgrim, in answer to The Pilgrim's Address, *by a young lady, in No. 101:—and oblige*

A Friend to the young Lady.

HAIL!—happy *Pilgrim!*—rocky *Cell!*—
Where *Peace*, & *Joy*, in consort dwell:
I seek, *by choice*, thy silent Cave—
In *Life*, to dwell—in *Death*, a grave.
No worldly cares disturb the mind—
Here I may shun, yet love, mankind—
Secure from all the cares of life,
The haunt of knaves, and bloody strife:
I leave the schools—and in this wood
Learn the best science to be good.
On earth's soft bed, this humble sod,
I'll bless and praise my maker God.

Whimsical ANECDOTE of the Princess of Prussia.

A Short time since, the princess of Prussia, (or rather the princess of Brunswick, as her marriage with the prince of Prussia was dissolved for very substantial reasons) having ordered some rich silks from Lyons, which pay a high duty at Stetin, the place of her confinement, the customhouse officer rudely arrested them until the duties should be paid:—The princess, incensed, let him know, that she would satisfy his demands, and desired that he would come himself with the silks, for that purpose. On his entrance into the apartments of the princes, she flew at him, seized the merchandise, gave the officer two or three cuffs in the face, and turned him out of doors. The proud and mortified exciseman, in a violent fit of resentment, drew up a memorial, in which he complained bitterly of the dishonorable treatment he had met with in the exercise of his office. The king, having read the memorial, answered it as follows:

"Loss of the duties belongs to my account.—the silks are to remain in possession of the princess.—The cuffs with him that received them.—As to the supposed dishonor, I cancel it at the request of the complainant;—but it is of itself null, for the white hand of a fair lady cannot possibly dishonor the face of a custom-house officer.

(Signed) FREDERICK."

Anecdote of the late David Hume, Esq:—Mr. Hume often met with illiberal treatment of the clergy of Scotland, who took every opportunity to aspersé his character, on account of his opinions. Observing a certain zealot of this class always leave the room, whenever he entered, he one day took an opportunity to address him. "Friend" says David, "I am surprised to find you express such an aversion to me. I would wish to be upon good terms with you here, as it is very probable, we shall be doomed to the same place hereafter. *You suppose I shall be damned for want of faith; and I fear you will be damned for want of charity.*"

The proprietors of the township of Killington, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, are informed, that application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of said township, to warn a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to warn them to meet at the dwelling house of John Barrett, Esq; in Springfield, in the county of Windsor, on Thursday the 8th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the morning, for the following purposes, viz. 1. To choose a moderator. 2. To choose a proprietors clerk. 3 To see if the proprietors will ratify and confirm the allotment of said township; and to act on any other business for the well ordering and settlement of said township.

JOHN BARRETT, Just. Peace.

Springfield, May 2, 1785.

N. B. The proprietors books are in the hands of the subscriber in said Springfield, any person desirous of perusing them, or having copies, may by applying therefor

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The proprietors of Topsham, in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted by said proprietors on the 28th of August 1783 for defraying former charges and expences of clearing and lotting out a part or the whole of said township, are hereby informed, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue at the dwelling house of Thomas Johnson, innholder in Newbury, in said county, on the 23d day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will discharge said tax with all legal cost, unless prevented by previous payment.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of five pounds due on each right, viz

Nathaniel Batson	Simon Branscomb
George Frost jun.	Zechariah Jones
Nathan White	John Shannon
John Neal	William Neal
William Venard	Benj Randall
Henry Prescott	Richard Jennis
Stephen Batson	John Colefax
Melheck Bell	Robert White
Henry Langmed	James Levy
Ephraim Amarzeen	John Skinner
John Card	Abra. Treferthem
Edward Card	Wm. Brunscomb
John Amarzeen	Robert Neal
George Treferther	William Blunt
William Trundy	Henry Tofs
Joshua White	John Tuckerman
Robert Jones	Benjamin Geaton
Christo. Amarzeen	John Odiorn.
James Randall	John Blunt

RICHARD JENNIS Coll'r.

N Hampshire, Rye, June 2, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

By Thomas Johnson, of Newbury,

Five original rights of land in the town of Corinth, either by the right or lot, for money, stock, or long credit, as best suits the purchaser. Good encouragement to settlers.

The proprietors of ROXBURY, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of Twelve Shillings on each right, granted the 6th of October, 1784, are informed, that a necessary proportion of their lands will be sold at public vendue, on Wednesday the 24th of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling house of Samuel Martin, in Pittsfield, in said county, as will discharge said tax with legal costs, unless sooner paid.

The names of the delinquents, with the sum of 12s. due on each right, are as follows, viz

Benjamin Emmons	Elisha Hawley
John Throop	John Ranger
Marston Cabot	Whitman Jacob
Hezekiah Thomson	Edmund Hodges
John Cook	Joel Butler
Solomon Whitnall	John Ransom
Isaac Morgan	Zebias Gates
Eliakim Spooner	Paul Brigham
Joseph Tidd	Thomas Brigham
Eldad Brownson	John Marty
William Lyon	Abel Davis
Ebenezer Curtis	Thomas Chittenden
Bethuel Gross	William Powers
Daniel Gilbert	Jonathan Hall
Jonas Boardman	Paul Spooner
William Gallup	Joseph Dodge
Simon Davis	Thomas Lawton
Daniel Rix	Robert Hunter
Ebenezer Parkhurst	John Ranger, jun.
Shubael Gross	William Chapin
Elias Stevens	Phineas Parkhurst
Benjamin Wait	Lathrop Thompson
Josiah Dunham	

JOHN STRONG, Collector.

Woodstock, July 5. 1785.

N. B The proprietors are informed, that a tax of Three Shillings, hard money, is laid on each right, to defray the cost of the general survey, which must be paid to me immediately J STRONG, Coll'r.

Whereas application hath been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of Barnet, in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors.—These are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling-house of Walter Brock, in said Barnet, on the 23d day of August next, at one o'clock P. M. to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a moderator. 2. A proprietors clerk, and all other officers that shall be thought necessary, 3. To see if the proprietors will accept and establish the survey formerly made by Solomon Stevens, according to the plan thereof by him made. 4 To see if the proprietors will accept and allow the several accounts that may be exhibited against the proprietors at said meeting. 5. To see if the proprietors will make a consideration to such of said proprietors as have heretofore given lands to settlers as an encouragement to those who made the first improvement, and do every thing in that regard that may be tho't necessary 6 To see if the proprietors will grant the privilege of locating or pitching one or more lots to each right as may be agreed on by said proprietors. 7. To do or act on every other matter or thing that shall be thought necessary and expedient to be done by said proprietors at said meeting.

SIMON STEVENS, Just. Peace.

Springfield, June 30, 1785.

VERMONT JOURNAL AND UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1785.

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

The Scheme of a Lottery,

for raising One Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of building a bridge over Sugar River, on the main country road in Claremont, agreeable to an act of the General Assembly of the State of New-Hampshire, passed June 23, 1785

That said Lottery consist of 3500 tickets, at 9s. each, is 5250 Dollars, 250 of which are to be paid out in prizes of the following value, viz.

		Dollars.		Dollars.
1 prize	of	200	is	200
2 do.	of	100	is	200
2 do.	of	50	is	100
2 do.	of	40	is	80
3 do	of	30	is	90
4 do.	of	20	is	80
10 do.	of	10	is	100
20 do.	of	5	is	100
1100 do.	of	3	is	3300
1144 prizes.				4250
2356 blanks (but about two to a prize)			For the bridge	1000
3500 tickets at 9s. each, is				5250

The managers propose to sell the tickets at 9s each in cash, or grain at cash price, to be delivered at the time of receiving the tickets; each person to receive his prize in the articles paid by him for tickets, in proportion to his demand and the quantity of such articles received.

The managers propose to begin the work of said bridge in ten days from the publication hereof and to commence the drawing of the lottery by the 15th of December next, and as much sooner as the sale of the tickets will admit.

SAMUEL ASHLEY, jun
SANFORD KINGSBURY, } Managers.
FRANCIS BEATTY,

Claremont, July 19 1785

Tickets may be had of the managers—Col Ebenezer Brewster, Hanover—Mr. Nathaniel Hall, Lebanon—Mr Moses Brigham, Plainfield—Col. Jonathan Chase, Cornish—Capt. Timothy Lull Hartland—Mr. Geo Hubbard. Springfield—Mr Geo Kimball. Charlestown—Mr. —— Allen, merchant, Walpole—Mr James Hall, Keen—Mr John Cook, and Doctor Thomas Stearns Claremont—Capt. Israel Richardson, Woodstock—and George Hough & Alden Spooner, Printers, Windsor.

The managers conceive it needless to speak either in favour of the design, or the construction of the scheme—as every one will readily perceive that the effect will be of public utility; and that the scheme is calculated uncommonly favourable for adventurers.

The proprietors of ROXBURY, *in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont who have not paid the tax of Twelve Shillings on each right, granted the 6th of October, 1784, are informed, that a necessary proportion of their lands will be sold at public vendue on Wednesday the 24th of August next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling house of Samuel Martin, in Pittsfield in said county, as will discharge said tax with legal costs, unless sooner paid*

The names of the delinquents, with the sum of 12s due on each right are as follows, viz

Benjamin Emmons	*Eunice Hawley*
John Throop	*John Ranger*
Marston Gibbs	*William Jacob*
Hezekiah Thompson	*Edmund Hodges*
John Cook	*Joe Butler.*
Solomon Whitbull	*John Rand[illegible]*
Isaac Morgan	*Zebulon Gates*
Elisha Spooner	*Paul Brigham*
Joseph Todd	*Thomas Brigham*
Eldad Brownson	*John Marcy*
William Lyon	*Abel Davis*
Ebenezer Curtis	*Thomas Chittenden*
Bethuel Gross	*William Powers.*
Daniel Gibert	*Jonathan Hall*
Jonas Boardman	*Paul Spooner*
William Gallup	*Joseph Dodge*
Simon Davis	*Thomas Lawton*
Daniel Rix	*Robert Hunter*
Ebenezer Parkhurst	*John Ranger jun.*
Shubael Gross	*William Chaplin*
Ezra Stevens	*Phineas Parkhurst*
Benjamin Wait	*Lathrop Thomson*
Josiah Dunham	

JOH STRONG, Collector.

Woodstock July 5 1785.

N B The proprietors are informed, that a tax of Three Shillings hard money, is laid on each right, to defray the cost of the general survey, which must be paid to me immediately J STRONG, Coll'r.

TO BE SOLD,

By Thomas Johnson, of Newbury, Five original rights of land in the town of Corinth, either by the right or lot, for money, stock, or long credit, as best suits the purchaser. Good encouragement to settlers.

The proprietors of the

township of Killington, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, are informed, that application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of said township, to warn a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to warn them to meet at the dwelling-house of John Barrett, Esq. in Springfield, in the county of Windsor, on Thursday the 8th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the morning, for the following purposes, viz. 1 To choose a moderator. 2. To choose a proprietors clerk. 3 To see if the proprietors will ratify and confirm the allotment of said township; and to act on any other business for the well ordering and settlement of said township.

JOHN BARRETT, Just. Peace.

Springfield, May 2, 1785.

N. B. The proprietors books are in the hands of the subscriber in said Springfield, any person desirous of perusing them, or having copies, may by applying therefor.

The proprietors of Topsham,

in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted by said proprietors on the 28th of August 1783, for defraying former charges and expences of clearing and lotting out a part or the whole of said township, are hereby informed, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue at the dwelling house of Thomas Johnson, innholder in Newbury, in said county, on the 23d day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will discharge said tax with all legal cost, unless prevented by previous payment.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of five poundsdue on each right, viz.

Nathaniel Batson	Simon Branscomb
George Frost jun.	Zachariah Jones
Nathan White	John Shannon
John Neal	William Neal
William Venard	Benj. Randall
Henry Prescott	Richard Jennis
Stephen Batson	John Colefax
Methick Bell	Robert White
Henry Langmed	James Levy
Ephraim Amarzeen	John Skinner
John Card	Abra. Trefethem
Edward Card	Wm. Branscomb
John Amarzeen	Robert Neal
George Trefethet	William Blunt
William Trundy	Henry Toss
Joshua White	John Tuckerman
Robert Jones	Benjamin Geaton
Christo. Amarzeen	John Odiorn.
James Randall	John Blunt

RICHARD JENNIS Coll'r.

N Hampshire, Rye, June 2, 1785.

NEW-LONDON, July 1.

Last Monday evening arrived here by water from *Newport*, the Rev Doctor Seabury, Bishop of the State of Connecticut.

Tuesday Evening was tried before the Court of Common Pleas, now sitting here a cause bro't by a Miss Eggleston, of Stonington, against one Reuben Rathbun, an exhorter among the people called Shaking Quakers, for defaming her by uttering sundry expressions of and concerning her, at a public meeting in Stonington. After a full hearing, the

[illegible] Verdict in favor of the [illegible]ntiff for 20l. Damage, and her [illegible]

From the New-Hampshire Mercury.

Mr Printer,

By publishing the following little historic Narrative, which accidentally came into my hands, you will oblige your's, A B

Concord June 17. 1785

The first book of the Chronicles of the Hampshirites

CHAP. I

The causes of the war between the Britonites & Pumpkinites —6. The Pumpkinites rebel.— 8 Erodoeth displeased with the Hampshirites. —12 They will not hearken to Erodoeth — 13 Erodoeth calls his kinsman Egroeg, and gives him his possessions, and exhorts him how to act —16 Egroeg's answer.—17. His vanity.

1. AND it came to pass in the seventeen hundred and seventy fifth year, in the fourth month, called April, on the nineteenth day of the month, there was contention in the land of the Pumpkinites.

2 And it spread far and wide, even from the great river Piscataqua, eastward, until that thou comest to the great river Hudson westward, and throughout all the provinces of the south.

3 And the Pumkinites, with their brethereu, of the south, sent letters unto the King of the Britonites, to whom they paid tribute, saying, we will still be thy servants and serve thee faithfully, as our fathers have done, if so be, thou wilt deal kindly with us and free us from the burdens of taxes, which thou hast made us to bear.

4 And the King of the Britonites, and his rulers were exceeding wroth, and turned a deef ear unto the Pumpkinites and their bretheren, and made an edict that they should be taxed throughout their borders "in all cases whatsoever."

5 Now when the Pumpkinites and their bretheren heard these things, they were sorely grieved.

6 And they said one unto another, we will not have the king of the Britonites, any longer to reign over us.

7. And the Pumpkinites and their brethereu. rebelled against the King of the Britonites and set the battle in array against him, and their fell in that day great numbers of the Britonites; mighty men and men of valor, and they drove out the Britonites from their land, and from the provinces of the south.

8 And in those days there lived a man in the land of Piscataqua, among the Hampshirites, whose name was Erodoeth,

9 And he was a man of great substance, and the richest of all the men in the east.

10. Now Erodoeth, was sorely displeased with the Hampshirites, in their rebelling against the King of the Britonites, whose ruler he was

11. And he said unto them, men and brethren, why do ye so wickedly in rejecting the Lord's anointed?

12. And the Hampshirites, would not hearken unto the voice of Erodoeth, nor to the Governor of the Britonites, and they seemed unto them, as one that mocked.

13 Now Erodoeth sent unto Egroeg the Scribe, one of the sect of the Torites, his near kinsman, saying, behold I am old and stricken in years, and am about to be gathered unto my fathers

14 Seest thou not, how the Hampshirites the Massachusites, the Rhodeites, and Connecticutites with the men of the south, have rebelled against the King of the Britonites, and set at nought his laws.

15 Now if thou wilt bring back the Hampshirites under the King of the Britonites, so to pay tribute unto him, I will give thee all my possessions, and thou shalt be great in the land.

16 And Egroeg said unto Erodoeth, as thy soul liveth, and as thy servant liveth, he will endeavor to bring about these things.

17. Now Egroeg, being a vain man, and puffed up with the deceitfulness of riches, from that time forth sought occasion, how he might advance himself among the Hampshirites.

CHAP. II.

Egroeg seeing there was no King, invites the Tories to make a President—2 The Tories answer, they intice the Whigites to make a President—3. Egroeg's pride—5 The Tories request—6 The Whigites trouble—7. Nhoi's character—11 The battle of the Whigites and Tories—13. The song of the damsels—15. Nhoi is presented to the elders and great men, and they chuse him to reign over them

1. AND it came to to pass, in those days, that there was no King throughout all the land of the Pumpkinites.

2 And Egroeg said unto his friends, and his servants that were about him, and unto the Tories see now, there is no King among us, and the judges and officers of the land are rebellious and corrupt, and there is no justice in the land; come let us make unto ourselves, a President to go before the people, and statutes and laws; and tye up the hands of the Whigites, our enemies, so that they can do us no more mischief, and by this means, shall we bring back the Hampshirites, under the King of the Britonites.

3. And they said unto him, thou hast advised well, and the Tories, by dissembling & fair speeches prevailed with the Whigites, to make a President and statutes & laws

4. Now Egroeg, when he saw that there was to be a President in the land, and that great power and authority was given unto him, he was filled with ambition and extra pride.

5. And he said unto the Tories, O! that I was a President in the land, that any man who had a cause, might come unto me, and I would do him justice.

6 And the Tories and the friends of Egroeg, liked his sayings, and said unto him, we know that thou hast great possessions, & that thou art a friend unto the Tories, we will, that thou reign over us, and Egroeg being a weak man hearkened unto them

7. And the Whigites and those that were friends to the Israel of the Hampshirites heard the sayings of Egroeg, and of the Tories, & they were much troubled there at.

8 And in those days there arose a young man of the house of Nodgnal, whose name was Nhoi, and he was an upright man and comely withal, and was of the sect of the Whigites

9 And Nhoi being an honest and industrious man, gained great riches and reputation, and had the good of the people at heart, and moreover he valliantly opposed the King of the Britonites, who invaded the land.

10. And he waxed strong, and grew in favor with the Whigites, and was advanced to great honors and dignities among them for they loved him, & the eyes of the Whigites were upon him.

11. Now Nhoi and the rest of the Whigites, and those that were of the houshold of the faithful, observing the doings of Egroeg, how he sent messengers to the Tories and to those that were disaffected with the doings of certain men of the Hampshirites, throughout all the country round about, to incite them against Nhoi, gathered themselves together, and set themseles in array against Egroeg and the Tories, and they smote them hip and thigh, even a very great slaughter, [illegible] days even from the seventh day [illegible] the third month called March, to [illegible] end thereof; and was sore against Egroeg and the Tories.

12 And Nhoi triumphed, & Egroeg was confounded,

13 And the damsels came forth with songs, saying, "Now happy is the "people whose Governor proceeds from "the midst of them, and takes them by "the hand, and leads them in the path of safety?"

14 "Who has shewn himself friendly unto them, who is a lover of liberty, and opposes their enemies, with "vigor, and chastises the haughtiness of tyrants?"

15 And Nhoi was presented unto the elders and great men of the land, and they said with one voice, we will have this man to reign over us, and all the people then said AMEN

16 Now the act of Nhoi, and all that he did will be written in the hearts of the Whigites, and of those that wish well to the Israel of the Hampshirites

Should the preceding piece of humor be felt by any particular character, the same press which make this impression shall be open to him for redress——as the publisher is determined to be uninfluenced by Party.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica)* April 6.

We are assured by a gentleman of indisputable veracity, that the following very extraordinary affair may be depended on as a fact:——A French planter of eminence in Hispaniola, being jealous of his wife, watched her so narrowly, and found means to take such effectual measures to detect her infidelity, that about two months ago he actually caught her gallant in bed with her at his own house, and with the assistance of two or three slaves, bound the unfortunate offender, and carried him in the depest recesses of a neighboring wood where he stretched him upon the earth, by means of stakes & cords; he then gave the unhappy wretch an unmerciful scourging, and, after cutting in many parts of the body, with acutlass actually made an eunuch of him. The incensed husband, to compleat the horrid tragedy, stuck his bleeding rival full of splintered candle wood, every piece of which he set fire to with his own hands; and after feasting his eyes for a considerable time with the pangs of a dying sufferer, he fled the country, and has not been heard of since. The remains of the miserable victim to this monster's jealousy & revenge, were found next day, a spectacle shocking to humanity. The French government have offered a large reward for apprehending the murderer who, it seems, is now actually in this island

LONDON *April 3.*

This morning a shocking spectacle was exhibited before the debtors' door at Newgate where 20 miserable wretche were in one moment plunged into eternity. The crimes for which they suffered were burglary, theft, forgery & robbery—not one for murder. The eldest of these poor wretches was not more than 30 years of age: three of them were Roman Catholics;—they all behaved as became their unfortunate situation They were turned off about ten minutes before nine, and were attended by two under sheriffs. So great a number have not been executed since the year 1740, when Jenny Diver, and 20 others, were executed.

all the plagues beneath the sun,
To love's the greatest curse:
[illegible]'s deny'd, then he's undone;
[illegible] nor, 'tis ten times worse.
[illegible] Adam, by his wife, ('tis known)
Was trick'd some years ago;
Adam was not trick'd alone,
For all his sons are so.
[illegible]years, the strangest tools are made,
When they their nymphs pursue;
Which they will ne'er believe 'till wed,
But then they find it true.
They beg, they pray, & they implore,
'Till wearied out of life;
[illegible] pray what's all this trouble for?
Why truly for a WIFE.
[illegible]ch man's an angel while she's wooing,
But when the wooing's done,
[illegible]e wife, instead of flesh and blood,
Proves nothing but a [illegible].
[illegible] wife (all men of learning know)
Was [illegible] curse;
[illegible] tempt him so,
Were not [illegible] but a divorce.
[illegible] of Prometheus,
A gnaw[illegible] ure fed;
[illegible] moral of the tale was thus,
The poor old man was wed.
[illegible]hen first the senseless empty Nokes,
With wooing does begin,
[illegible]r better he might beg the stocks
That they would let him in.
[illegible]et for a lover we may say,
He wears no cheating phiz;
[illegible] others looks do oft betray;
He looks like what he is
[illegible]ch lover's such a foolish ass,
[illegible]urely he needs no curse,
[illegible]e wishes he may wed his lass—
No soul can wish him worse.

From a late LONDON PAPER.

[illegible]he Conduct of England critically reviewed.

[illegible]IX hundred and thirty four years ago, Henry the Second ascended [illegible] one of England, a few years [illegible]er, the King of France put away his [illegible] Eleanor (not for her goodness) she had very great possessions in that kingdom, all which her husband [illegible] to her; Henry the Second [illegible]r, this most fatal marriage involved England in war with France for [illegible] years together, in which, [illegible] more men were slain than [illegible] both kingdoms at any time [illegible] Fortunately we were beat [illegible] the reign of Henry the Sixth [illegible] During this period, the wars of France [illegible] were not enough for us, and therefore [illegible] army was raised, and conducted [illegible] Richard the First to the Holy [illegible] take Jerusalem; but on [illegible] through Germany he was [illegible] ay two years in a close [illegible] ansomed, and again renewed his wars with France, as did many of his successors, particularly Edward the Third and Henry the Fifth, the latter [illegible] dying at Sanlis, wished to live only to [illegible] over the Holy Land.

Such has been, in brief, the madness and restless temper of the British nation for 350 years. These matters being settled, they then turned their swords upon themselves, under the houses of York and Lancaster, and rivers of blood were shed in that dispute. Soon after by the help of the compass, America was discovered, anno 1492, as also the passing round the Cape of Good-Hope to Asia. England now had a new field of rapine to act, and to indulge themselves in; they were one of the first to make a discovery; in the new world, they sought, they conquered, and the natives of North America [illegible] their country and colonised it, [illegible] isles in the West-Indies, where they sent fleets and armies, fought battles at Carthagena, Porto-bello, Martin co, Havana, &c. In short all the wars that England has been engaged in for these eighty years past, originated in and on account of North America and the West-Indies; and after an ocean of blood shed, and two hundred and eighty-five millions sterling debt incurred, the country has revolted and become a sovereign state, and, will, allied with France, be a great [illegible] scourge to this kingdom and [illegible] remaining foreign [illegible].

Turning from Asia to [illegible] British conduct in A[illegible], Congoo, Angola, Wa[illegible]n, &c. &c. where their practice [illegible] than shedding blood, [illegible] into slavery hundreds and thousands of its unhappy people to the West-Indies, where they and their posterity are doomed to everlasting slavery.

Passing to Africa round the Cape of Good Hope, [illegible] in India killing, burning, destroying towns, cities and whole [illegible] plundering great cities, tying of men to great guns, and blowing them one after another into atoms and this owned by the perpetrator before a committee of the House of Commons. Innumerable crimes are daily committed there, at least equal to those of Pizarro and Cortez, all this for paltry diamonds and lacks of rupees, & for manufactured goods which are pernicious to this country.

The peace is not in British constitutions; perhaps it is owing to their boisterous climates, that their delight is in wars; to kill, burn, destroy, & ransack the whole [illegible] from [illegible] Sumatra for to the Canaries, and beyond it, [illegible] in Greenland for [illegible] opinion is such, that [illegible], can stop their

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NEW-YORK, July 16.

[illegible] ingenious English writer gives the following account of Dr. Franklin.

"This gentleman may be considered [illegible] of American genius; [illegible] perhaps no man ever owed more to the time and place of his birth; had he been a native of London instead of Boston, and born in the same rank of society, the world would probably never have heard his name either as a philosopher or politician. Pent within a populous city, [illegible] have been more laborious, and [illegible] incentives to cultivate speculative [illegible] would have been suppressed by [illegible] consideration of interest or [illegible]. He might have distinguished [illegible] as an ingenious artist, but would [illegible] ther have formed an hypothesis [illegible] count for the phenomenon of the Aurora Borealis, nor have traced the principles and operations of the electrical fluid, and what is much more [illegible] portant, he would never have become a powerful engine to shake a mighty empire, and to erect a congeries of republics from its dismembered parts; nor would he have had the appropriated satisfaction of being the principal agent to introduce a new & more beneficial [illegible] of mankind which may prove as important as any which have preceded it, by protecting a big[illegible] western hemisphere. In [illegible] may be considered as a greater [illegible] to England than [illegible] Louis XIV. His love of science manifested early; and, as [illegible] event of his life [illegible] important [illegible] which [illegible] ed him [illegible] Philosophia, [illegible] tion, [illegible] place from [illegible] able situation; he has, [illegible] past [illegible] meridian of life [illegible] conspicuous as [illegible] tion. As his influence began [illegible] reflective, it [illegible] and the people [illegible] [illegible] Tars [illegible] falling [illegible] by being master of [illegible] acting under [illegible] ces than that devoted [illegible]

"Franklin in [illegible] be said to be a Philosopher [illegible] rules, a politician without a [illegible] Roman Pandects, and a [illegible] without having sacrificed to the possessing a diversity of genius [illegible] a versatility of temper.

"Such was the man, [illegible] deliberate, collected, and [illegible] tive; who when more than [illegible] years of age, appeared at the court of France, first, as an agent, after [illegible] as a Plenipotentiary to the new American States. All ranks vied with [illegible] other in paying their court to this hoary headed sage. Among the [illegible] often absolute monarch, it became fashionable to admire the spirit of freedom [illegible] members of the corps diplomatique [illegible] complacency in the presence of [illegible] Public admiration, however is [illegible] proof of merit; the frivolous frequently [illegible] it even when it is [illegible] the wise. [illegible] negociations with the court of France [illegible] uncommon abilities & that he succeeded in the arduous work proves, that during his long life he had practically studied the philosophy of man."

FELT HA[illegible]

To be sold at the Prin[illegible]

APRIL 5

The Right Reverend Father in God, Samuel Seabury, lately embarked for the United, or diſunited States of America, has, it is ſaid, ſignified his intention of appointing the Reverend Parſon Peters (who, at the beginning of the unfortunate conteſt in that country, was tarred and feathered, and as he ſays, otherwiſe very diſagreeably beſmeared, for medling with matters of State, inſtead of confining himſelf to the line of his profeſſion) to be his Lordſhip's Arch Deacon and Chancellor of the Dioceſe in the State of Connecticut.

The emoluments to the Right Reverend Doctor Samuel Seabury, lately conſecrated by the Nonjuring Biſhops of Scotland and gone out, in lawn ſleeves, to Connecticut, in America, will, it is ſaid, principally ariſe from ordaining; 20 Spaniſh dollars (the currency of that country) or five pounds ſterling per head, is what he means to aſk for ordaining ſuch perſons in thoſe riſing States, as may religiouſly apply to him for Epiſcopal ordination; and cheap though it is of all conſcience, even tho' Arch Deacon Peters ſhould likewiſe exact a ſmall fee upon every ſuch occaſion. Propagating the goſpel is their grand object! Tout pour l'egliſe *is their motto.*

NEW YORK, July 4

On Saturday laſt being the day appointed by Congreſs for the public reception of his Catholic Majeſty's miniſter. He was conducted by Mr Jay (the miniſter of foreign affairs) to the Congreſs chamber, where that auguſt body were aſſembled and ready to receive him. The credentials were then delivered by the Secretary of the Spaniſh Legation, to the Secretary of Congreſs, [illegible] After which, [illegible] the members of Congreſs, the foreign miniſter, and other gentlemen, were entertained at the houſe of his Excellency the Preſident, with an elegant ſupper for the occaſion.

We have the moſt authentic advices from the northern frontiers of this ſtate, that the Britiſh are determined to keep poſſeſſion of the poſts in that quarter; and as a proof of ſuch ſerious determinations, they have lately reinforced the garriſon at Oſwego with two companies from Niagara, and arbitrarily ſent back a number of perſons, ſubjects of the United States, who were on their route to the Indian country for the purpoſes of trade. This conduct muſt naturally ſhew to the ſtates the abſolute neceſſity of taking effectual meaſures to compel our inveterate foes, to comply with their national contract and to aboliſh their arrogance and preſumption.

Accounts from Pittſburg juſt received ſay, that ſome of the ſouthern Indians have taken up the hatchet againſt the United States.

NEW HAVEN, June 23

We hear from Lebanon that a woman in that place lately deſtroyed her illegitimate child: Another inſtance of the ſame kind happened, at the ſame time at Woodſtock: the unfortunate young mother threw her helpleſs offſpring into a brook——it was driven aſhore by the current—ſhe threw it in a ſecond and a third time, and the third [illegible]. She was ſo overcome with the agitation of her mind, that ſhe [illegible] herſelf, and was found in that [illegible] by a perſon who, at a diſtance,

WINDSOR, July 26

On Saturday the 16th inſtant, as a lad of about 13 years of age, ſon of Mr. Pinio, of Hartford, was reaching over a log fence after raſberries, the upper log ſuddenly gave way; which turned him over, and then rolling over him, put an end to his life.

State of Vermont.

An act appointing perſons to lay out certain roads in the county of Orange.

Whereas for want of public roads within the county of Orange the execution of law within the ſame is greatly [illegible]:

BE it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the State of Vermont, in General Aſſembly met and by the authority of the ſame, That James Whitlaw, John Bailey, Fry Bailey, Samuel Smith, William Maltbee, —— Blodget, (of Randolph) and Ephraim Martin, jun or any four of them, be a committee, and they are hereby appointed a committee to lay out ſuch roads to and from the places of holding the courts within ſaid county of Orange, as they ſhall judge neceſſary in order to the adminiſtration of juſtice within the ſame: and that when ſaid committee ſhall have laid out ſuch roads, it ſhall be the duty to give public notice of the ſame, in the Vermont Journal, certifying how far ſuch roads are laid within each of the ſeveral towns through which the ſame ſhall lie; and, together with ſuch notice, it ſhall be the duty of ſaid committee to cauſe this act to be publiſhed in the Vermont Journal aforeſaid, that all perſons concerned may govern themſelves accordingly.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in caſe the proprietors of the ſeveral towns through which ſaid roads ſhall be laid, ſhall not cut, clear, bridge, and render paſſable ſuch roads through their reſpective towns, [illegible] bridge, and render paſſable ſuch roads of the width of 24 feet, keeping a juſt account of the neceſſary expences that ſhall accrue; which account of ſuch expences, being exhibited by ſaid committee to the judges of the county court and the juſtices of the peace of ſaid county, in their county meeting, and by them liquidated, ſhall be by them equitably aſſeſſed on the proprietors or owners of the ſeveral towns through which ſaid roads ſhall lie: and the ſame ſhall be collected by the ſheriff of ſaid county of Orange, in the ſame manner as is by law directed for the collectors of proprietors taxes, and by him paid into the county treaſury; and the ſame ſhall be drawn from ſaid treaſury by order of the County Court aforeſaid.

The ſurvey of a road is now laid out and marked from Ryegate to the upper Coos, by the Committee appointed by the General Aſſembly of the State of Vermont, at their ſeſſion at Rutland in October laſt, beginning at the line between the ſouth and north diviſion of Ryegate. The diſtance through the north part of Ryegate, is three miles and ninety four chains —through Barnet, eight miles and thirty chains —through Littleton ſeven miles and ſeventy ſeven chains through the lower part of Concord to a beach tree marked on four ſides, three miles and fifty eight chains & through the remainder of Concord and that part of Lunenburgh that lies below Mr Coſt's houſe ten miles, as by the field book of ſaid ſurvey will more fully appear.

JAMES WHITLAW,
FRYE BAYLEY
JOHN G. BAYLEY.

Newbury, July 20, 1785.

Whereas application hath been made to me the ſubſcriber by more than one ſixteenth part of the proprietors of the townſhip of Draper, in the ſtate of Vermont, to call a meeting of ſaid proprietors—These are therefore to warn ſaid proprietors to meet at the dwelling houſe of Jeſſe Cook innholder in ſaid Draper, in the ſtate aforeſaid, on the 4th day of September next, at 1 o'clock P. M. then and there to act on the following articles, viz 1. To chooſe a moderator. 2 A proprietors clerk, if neceſſary. 3 To ſee if the proprietors will ratify the proceedings of their former meetings. 4. To ſee if they will raiſe money for the aforeſaid purpoſes.

JESSE COOK, Juſt. Peace.

Draper, June 16, 1785.

Whereas the Hon. General Aſſembly of the State of Vermont, at their ſeſſions in October 1784, did impower the ſelectmen of the town of Whitingham in the county of Windham, and ſtate aforeſaid, to levy a tax of one penny per acre on all the unimproved land in ſaid Whitingham, for the purpoſe of repairing roads building bridges &c. in ſaid town.——This is therefore to notify the proprietors or owners of unimproved land in ſaid town, to pay the ſame reſpectively due from them immediately to the ſubſcriber, or ſo much of their reſpective rights as will diſcharge the ſame, with legal coſts, will be ſold at public vendue, on the 4th day of September next, at 9 o'clock A. M. at the dwelling houſe of Daniel Wilcox, in ſaid Whitingham.

DANIEL WILCOX, Collector.

Bennington June 12, 1785.

The original owners of land in the town of Lunenburg, in the State of Vermont, are hereby notified that at their meeting held at Windſor, in ſaid State on the fifth day of May laſt, the proprietors voted a tax of Six Pounds on each original right or ſhare in ſaid town to defray the charges of cutting and making roads, ſurveying and lotting out a firſt, ſecond, and third diviſion, and for diſcharging the proprietors other debts and made an aſſeſſment thereof, and ordered the ſubſcriber to collect the ſame. Due notice thereof has been given as the law directs: nevertheleſs the original owners, their heirs or aſſigns of the following rights have not paid the ſaid tax viz

David Page	*George Jeffray.*
Guſtavus Swan	*James Shepherd jun*
William Wood	*John Sweat*
William Bigelow	*John Clark*
Daniel Fowler	*Nathaniel Green*
Philip Goodridge	*Stephen Boynton*
Abner Newton	*John Blunt*
Seth Oak[illegible]	*Cyrus Whitcomb*
Walter Fairfield	*John Curtis*
Samuel G[illegible]	*Iſrael Jenſon*
Zechariah Rogers	*Joſeph Ruſſell*
Samuel Rogers	*David Weſt*
[illegible] Rogers	*Hugh Gillis*
[illegible]es Wheeler	*Nathaniel Barrell*
Simeon Houghton	*William Temple*
Henry Merchant	*John Nelſon*
Joab Miles	*Joſeph Blanchard*
Henry Sawtel	*Timothy Whitney*
Joel Grout	*Richard Jennes*
Joſeph Wilſon	*Benning Wentworth two rights.*
Nathaniel Wilder	
Samuel Sleeper	

This is therefore to notify the ſaid owners, that unleſs they ſeverally pay the ſaid ſum of Six Pounds unto me at my dwelling houſe in [illegible]ham, in the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, or unto Alden Spooner, Printer in Windſor, ſo much of their reſpective rights or ſhares, will be ſold at public vendue at the houſe of the late Ebenezer Rice, in ſaid Lunenburgh on the firſt day of September next nine o'clock in the morning as to pay the ſaid ſum of ſix pounds and incident charges.

JONATHAN GR[illegible], Collector,

July 4, 1785.